DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Continued cool; fresh north to east winds

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,502. NEW YORK, FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 15. 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6⅜c.

FOREIGN.—The situation in the Transvaal has again become acute. The reply of the Boers to the last British note has been practically decided upon, and is to be presented to the Volksraad to-day. An intimation of its nature has reached Mr. Chamberlain. It is believed that it will be unsatisfactory to Great Britain and will result in an ultimatum. France has instructed its Consul to intercede with President Krüger to prevent war. The Volksraad is defiant. The diamond output of the Transvaal last year was over $212,000; the Pretoria district, which has been worked only two years, yielded $43,000 worth. Baron Watson, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and formerly in Parliament, is dead. A new Cabinet has been formed at Sydney, N. S. W. The British Commercial Expedition to the mouth of the Obi River has returned to Norway after losing its ship. Seventeen steamers are tied up at London by the British Seamen's strike; two of the liners have conceded their demands. The Danube is in flood; many casualties and much damage are reported in Germany and Austria. During a panic in a synagogue at Kalisch, Poland, caused by the upsetting of a lamp, thirty-two persons were crushed to death. In Anguilla, one of the British West India islands, the hurricane last week blew down 200 houses and 800 people are homeless. The finances of the Republic of Dominica have been upset by a proclamation of President Vasquez, making duties payable in coin and further debasing the paper money. Prof. Parker's new oratorio, "Hora Novissima," was successfully presented at London yesterday. The French Budget for 1900 shows an increase of 45,000,000 francs; the National debt is 30,000,000,000 francs.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A jury in Elizabeth yesterday awarded $200 damages to the owner of a Scotch collie dog that was killed by a trolley car.

One of the quickest turns made in Wall Street in recent years is that of William Alexander Scott, who, by speculation in the common stock of Tennessee Coal and Iron, has since last December cleared a fortune of $200,000 with a capital of a few hundreds.

Page 2.

Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, ended at sunset yesterday. It was generally observed throughout the city.

C. Oliver Iselin entertained Sir Thomas Lipton at All View yesterday. As the Erin, with Sir Thomas aboard, steamed up the East River every craft saluted her.

The session of the Mazet investigating committee yesterday was notable for the fact that Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, Hugh McLaughlin and Edward Lauterbach were on the stand in connection with the investigation of the Ramapo Water Company scandal. Mr. Croker made an attack on Frank Moss.

Page 4.

At the meeting of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club last evening three delegates to the Cleveland convention were elected.

A decree handed down by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday shows that the estate of the late "Sir" Richard Tighe is worth $1,785,795.

Eli Shaw denied yesterday that he made the statements attributed to him regarding the murder of his mother and grandmother. He says he never confessed committing the murder.

In the State and Brigade rifle matches shot at Creedmoor yesterday the Seventh Regiment carried off the honors. Its team won both the State and the Fifth Brigade match. The Twelfth Regiment was a winner also.

Page 5.

Lieut. P. E. Reville was last night unanimously elected Captain of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The New Yorks and the Chicagos ended their baseball series at the Polo Grounds yesterday with a tie game. The Brooklyns defeated the Pittsburgs twice.

The Stewards of the Gravesend track suspended Jockey Wedderstand yesterday for the way he rode Star of Bethlehem. Jockey Sprague was thrown in the hurdle race and died in the Norwegian Hospital. The winners were Harry C. The Pride, Native, Cambrian, Latson, and Veracious.

Page 6.

The formal opening of the National Export Exposition took place at Philadelphia.

The American Bridge Company, otherwise the Bridge Trust, has been formed, and officers will be elected next week.

Rudolph Aronson has secured the American rights to Strauss's posthumous operetta, "Wiener Blut." He has offered Siegfried Wagner $20,000 to conduct forty concerts in this country, and expects him to accept.

Louis Lange, Jr., whose Chicago newspaper, Die Rundschau, attacked the McKinley Administration, has retired from the post of Consul at Bremen as the result of an investigation by the State Department, Henry W. Diederich, Consul at Magdeburg, taking his place.

The only strife yesterday in the trust conference at Chicago was over the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. There was a discussion of the effects of the protective tariff on combinations of capital, and several addresses were made on other phases of the subject.

Page 7.

Secretary Root has approved Gen. Ludlow's act in suppressing El Reconcentrado, a newspaper formerly published at Havana.

Henry H. Bliss, who was struck by an automobile at Eighth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street on Wednesday, died yesterday.

Alderman John S. Roddy was held in $1,000 bail in Harlem Police Court yesterday, on a charge of bribery preferred by James Valchos a fruit vendor.

James Watson and William Adams, who were engaged in a shooting affray on Broadway, were fined for disorderly conduct by Magistrate Mott in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

Martin Metzger, a real estate broker of this city, was instantly killed yesterday at Far Rockaway while passing his gun to a friend. The trigger caught and a full charge entered his body.

Mrs. Emma Freytag was found dying in bed yesterday morning at the house of a friend, Mrs. Catherine Decker, of 1,086 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and expired before she could be removed to a hospital. She had inhaled chloroform, a physician said.

The new East River Bridge Commission yesterday found that the complaint of the Granite Cutters' Union that Contractor Ryan violated the Labor law was well founded, and ordered him to pay union wages on pain of having his contract abrogated.

Page 8.

The Machine Twist and Sewing Silk Association held a meeting yesterday and decided to make another advance in prices.

Page 9.

An investigating committee made a tour around Manhattan yesterday on the Government boat Daniel S. Lamont and secured evidence against nearly 100 violators of the ordinance against the burning of soft coal.

Page 12.

The publishers of a newspaper in Hoboken have applied for a warrant for the arrest of Mayor Fagan, claiming that he libeled them.

James W. Elwell's will was admitted to probate yesterday. Nearly $25,000 is left to charitable institutions in Brooklyn and Staten Island.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee at a meeting to-day will decide finally as to whether or not there shall again be a change of route of the land parade.

Many men eminent in the railroad and financial world assembled in the Directors' room at the Grand Central Station yesterday and adopted a memorial minute upon the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. J Pierpont Morgan presided over the meeting. The funeral of Mr. Vanderbilt takes place to-day.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Bunco as Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Pages 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 2.

THE BOERS' REPLY IS DECIDED UPON.

Believed that It Will Not Be Satisfactory to England.

FRANCE PLEADS WITH KRUEGER

The Situation Has Again Become Very Grave.

Sir George White, Who Is to Command in Natal, Summoned to Confer with Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief.

PRETORIA, Sept. 14.—The discussion of the first draft of the reply to the British note ended this evening. President Krüger left at 4 o'clock and did not return.

It is understood that the Government will draw up the reply in its final form to-morrow morning and immediately submit the same to the Volksraad.

The terms of the reply will be strongly influenced by the Orange Free State; and, among other features, the maintenance of the convention of 1884 will be strongly asserted.

The situation this evening is not considered so favorable as it was during the forenoon.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—While the staff of the Foreign Office will maintain continuous communication to-night with Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, it is not believed now that the result of the debate in the Volksraad will be received before Friday. A forecast of the Transvaal's reply has been received by Mr. Chamberlain, but its nature is not yet known.

It was regarded as significant, however, that the nature of the Boer reply was communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, who immediately summoned Gen. Sir George Stewart White, V. C., former Quarter Master General, the prospective Commander of the British forces in Natal.

The Consul General of the South African Republic, Mr. Montagu White, said to-day: "I have good authority for believing that the Transvaal reply will be unsatisfactory to the British Government."

The Morning Post, in a second edition, prints a special dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, saying the reply is "truculent, loquacious, and blasphemous."

The Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs that the outlook is of the gloomiest character.

The tension now existing here and at the Cape may be temporarily settled at any moment by the publication of President Krüger's reply. On the other hand, it may be several days before the public learns what answer the Transvaal has made. If President Krüger has answered defiantly it does not necessarily mean the immediate breaking off of negotiations. The British would probably reply with an unmistakable ultimatum, but it is scarcely to their advantage to bring about hostilities until the reinforcements are nearer the scene of action than they are at present.

THE TRANSVAAL'S ALLIES.

Burghers of Orange Free State Vote to Stand with Her—Afrikander Bund Urges a Conference.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 14.—The members of the Raad of the Orange Free State have been notified to be ready to be summoned for an extraordinary session at moment's notice.

The Burghers of the Orange Free State, at a meeting just held, passed a resolution to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Transvaal in cast of hostilities.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Johannesburg:

"The mystery surrounding the attitude of the Orange Free State continues. President Steyn's silence is interpreted as showing an intention to support the Transvaal through thick and thin, though his influence at present is on the side of peace. Public feeling is running very high, and, unless President Krüger makes an emphatic pronouncement in favor of conciliation, the great majority of the Boers will inevitably vote against any concessions beyond a seven years' franchise."

Dispatches from Cape Town attach great importance to an article in The Ons Land, the organ of the Afrikander Bund, which urges the Transvaal Government to renew its offer regarding a conference, declaring that there is no reason why the Transvaal should not accept a conference, and calling attention to the fact that the word "suzerainty" is not mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain, and that therefore there is nothing to indicate an obligation on the part of either Government to abandon its views on the subject.

This article is understood to be the outcome of an important Afrikander caucus held to discuss the Chamberlain note, and it is understood that the argument has been fortified by strong messages to Pretoria urging the Volksraad to forego the suzerainty objection, and to concede the British proposals. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, has wired President Krüger to the same effect, and similar representations have been telegraphed from the Orange Free State.

"READY IN FORTY-EIGHT MINUTES."

Reply Made by Transvaal Representative to British Agent.

LONDON, Sept 15.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that when Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent, suggested forty-eight hours as the period within which the reply of the South African Republic was expected, the Transvaal representative replied: "If your suggestion is serious, the reply will be ready in forty-eight minutes."

President Krüger's intimates, according to The Daily Chronicle's advices, are pessimistic regarding the situation.

DIAMONDS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Output Last Year Over $212,000—Pretoric District Had $43,000 Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Charles E. Macrum, Consul at Pretoria, in a report on the diamond production of the Transvaal, says that the output in the Pretoria district during 1898 amounted to 11,025 carats, valued at $43,151.25. In December, 1897, the output was 166 carats, valued at $710.51, and for the same month in 1898 the output was 3,100 carats, with a value of $11,626.07. The largest stone found in 1898 was 38½ carats. Although the diamond industry is not developed discovered at Reitfontein in August, 1897. The average value of stones found in this district is $3.89 per carat, the average value of Kimberley diamonds $6.33 per carat, and those found at Jagersfontein, in the Orange Free State, $8.27 per carat.

The diamonds in the Pretoria district are found in pipes, as on Schuller's Mine and on Montrose. A similar formation has been found on Roodeplaats, on the Pienaars River, and another is also reported at Kameelfontein and Ruffelsduff. On the De Kroon farm, about twenty-six miles west of Pretoria, diamonds have been found, but, according to the State Geologist, not in a blue ground formation. At Byrnestpoort an alluvial deposit is being worked; also one on the adjoining portion of the Elandsfontein farm. The area of diamondiferous ground is very extensive, though its thickness is not considerable.

The total quantity of diamonds found in 1898 in the Transvaal was 22,843 carats, valued at £43,730, ($212,812.04.)

At the alluvial diggings, 12,283 carats, valued at £35,228, ($171,437.06,) were found, while from the pipes 10,560 carats, valued at £8,502, ($41,374.98,) were obtained. The difference between alluvial and pipe diamonds consists in the fact that river stones are of a far better quality, and are generally larger.

FRENCH MINISTER INTERCEDES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, has directed the French Consul in the Transvaal to endeavor to persuade President Krüger to accept Mr. Chamberlain's proposal.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says:

"It is very doubtful whether an unqualified acceptance of Great Britain's demands will be given."

THE VOLKSRAAD DEFIANT.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The members of the Volksraad received Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch defiantly to-day, (Thursday.) Individual members declare that Great Britain must moderate her demands.

"On the other hand, a rumor is current that President Krüger favors compliance, and has even suggested that he desires the irreconcilables to leave Pretoria and consult their constituents, thereby avoiding their opposition. This belief is held in Johannesburg, and accounts for the hopeful condition of the market, but the general public is pessimistic."

WORKING ON PRETORIA'S DEFENSES

A Thousand Men Strengthening Them with Earthworks.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A thousand men are engaged in strengthening the defenses of Pretoria. Trenches are being excavated and earthworks constructed.

"It is reported that both Raads will adjourn at the end of the week, to enable members to consult their constituents on the questions raised in Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch."

THE PLAGUE IN AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 14.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day the Premier, W. P. Schreiner, admitted that there had been forty-two deaths from the bubonic plague at Magude, near Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay.

He said that every person attacked had succumbed to the disease.

THE WEALTH OF SIBERIA.

Last Year It Attracted 400,000 Immigrants—Will Be One of the World's Most Productive Sections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Siberia is becoming the successor of the United States as a Mecca for immigrants. The 5,213,956 square miles of Siberia and the Amur lands have a population of only 4,000,000, but last year there were 400,000 immigrants, and the tide of immigration is increasing. Consul J. C. Monaghan, at Chemnitz, reports to the State Department that the recent movement into Siberia is unequaled anywhere except in the records of past immigration into the United States.

"Siberia and the Amur lands," he declares, "are rich beyond belief. This vast territory, long looked upon as a barren waste, is destined to be one of the world's richest and most productive sections. In Northern France wheat ripens in 137 days; in Siberia, in 107. Even strong night frosts do not injure the young seed. Under such conditions the possibilities of agriculture are practically unlimited. I may add that oats require in Siberia and the Amur country only 96 days, and in the regions of the Yenisei only 107. The frost period lasts only 97 days in the Irkutsk country."

The mineral resources of Western Siberia are vast. "Between Tomsk and Kooznesk," says Consul Monaghan, "lie 23,167 square miles of coal lands which have never been touched. The coal is said to be excellent. In Eastern Siberia, with its 108,112 square miles of fruitful soil, there are 400 places yielding gold. Rich mineral deposits—graphite, lapis lazuli, mines, particularly good in quality, (yielding as high as 60 per cent.,) hard and soft coals, i. e., black and brown coals—await hands willing to work them. To-day thousands of colonists are hurrying to these promising lands.

"The industries of Siberia are in their infancy; still, they seem growing and are bound to grow, so rich are the rewards promised. Chemical, sugar, and paper mills have been put up in several places and are paying well. Even Manchuria, a province so vast that it might make an empire, is looking to Russia for its future development. The wealth of this province, like that of Siberia and all Eastern Russia, is ripe for harvesting.

"The traffic in Siberia and Eastern Russia is increasing faster than even the advocates of the great Trans-Siberian Road anticipated. The Obi, one of the world's big rivers, emptying through the Gulf of Obi into the Arctic Ocean, has 102 steamers and 200 tugs running on its waters. The Yenisei 10 steamers carry the mails regularly. The mouths of both of these rivers were visited last Summer by English and Russian ships. This proves the practicability of connecting Eastern and Western Siberia with Europe by water. The mouth of the Obi is to be deepened and wharves are to be built.

"On the coast of the Usuri country there is regular postal communication between Nicolajevsk, Vladivostock, and intervening places, as well as connection with Japanese ports and Port Arthur. From Odessa and St. Petersburg to various Asiatic ports runs the so-called volunteer fleet, established in 1878. It has fourteen steamers, with 115,500 tons displacement. In war they can be armed; in peace they carry freight, travelers, immigrants, and troops.

"Siberia and the Amur country possess advantages very similar to those of North America, Australia, and parts of Africa. The great gain to Russia at present, in developing Siberia, is the guarantee that her harvests will come nearer to supplying her wheat needs."

TO HANG A HIGHWAYMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 14.—Noah Finlay, a negro, will be hanged at Pulaski, Va., for highway robbery, to-morrow.

This will be the first legal execution for this crime in Virginia. Finlay assaulted and robbed Major J. H. Darst a former member of the Legislature, and confessed after his arrest. Only a prompt trial and the infliction of capital punishment saved him from being lynched.

Gov. Tyler has been appealed to on behalf of the man by some who wanted to lynch him. The Governor says the jury was made up of good men, who were unbiased and, as the law gave them the right to inflict capital punishment, he sees no reason why he should interfere.

A $200 AWARD FOR A DOG'S LIFE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 14.—A suit for $300 damages, brought by George W. Mannifield, mailing clerk in the Elizabeth Post Office, against the New Jersey Street Railway Company for the killing several weeks ago of a valuable Scotch collie, was tried to-day in the District Court. Frank Bergen appeared for the traction company and ex-Prosecutor Fred C. Marsh conducted the case for the plaintiff. The trial was before Judge Atwater and a jury. The motorman of the car that killed the dog was Stephen J. Ryan, while the conductor was John D. Pierson. It was shown by witnesses that no warning signal had been sounded when the animal ran on the track, and it was asserted that the motorman had boasted that the collie would be his no more.

Lawyer Bergen asked for a non-suit when the plaintiff's side was finished, but Judge Atwater refused to grant it. The jury returned a verdict of $200 in favor of Mannifield.

THE POPE AND AMERICANISM.

An Eventual Duel Predicted Between Anglo-Saxon Temperament and Jesuit Discipline.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times prints this morning a four-column article from its Rome correspondent on the Pope and Americanism, who says:

"The recent conflict was of intense interest for Englishmen, because, behind the name of Hecker and all it implies, lies the wider and weightier question, Is Roman Catholicism, with its infallible authority and iron framework of dogma, fundamentally compatible with the virility and independence of the Anglo-Saxon temperament?"

After giving a history of Father Hecker, of his movement and of the recent conflict, the correspondent concludes as follows:

"So long as the American Catholics formulate no doctrine, claim no liberty, and avoid all action which might give a handle to their foes, they may hope to live in peace. Yet the question arises, how long will respect for their past, their independence of spirit and, especially, the constant influence of the American environment permit them to hold their tranquillity on sufferance or to enjoy their freedom by stealth? The duel between the Anglo-Saxon temperament and the Jesuit discipline will be worth watching, for the stake of civilization in its outcome is by no means small."

TRY TO BAR CONSUMPTIVES.

California State Board of Health Passes a Resolution on Prohibiting Their Entry Into the State.

Special to The New York Times.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 14.—Dr. D. D. Crowley created a sensation at a meeting of the State Board of Health to-day. He introduced the following resolution in regard to quarantining consumptives:

"Resolved, That the State Board of Health consider the propriety of quarantining against human beings and domestic animals with tuberculosis entering the State."

Dr. Crowley said: "Twenty thousand consumptives in a year enter our State, promiscuously spreading the germs of their own disease. The climate may save one in fifty lives or prolong lives a few months or a year, but how many others who have not been previously infected will die from this reason? We are morbidly afraid of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, cholera, and yellow fever. We quarantine these cases because they kill so quickly, and our people appreciate this, but lingering tubercular disease that eventually kills twice as many as all these together is permitted to continue unchecked, notwithstanding the efforts of science.

"Patients, I think, ought not to attend churches or theatres, or public or social gatherings, nor should they occupy public conveyances, such as railway cars, without especial provision being made for them.

"I do not believe that patients suffering from consumption should be permitted to enter hotels without rooms being protected by a Health Officer of the community, acting in accordance with the general laws of the State."

The resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote.

BURNED TO DEATH WITH HIS DOG

Henry Wilson, seventy-five years of age, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital of injuries received in a fire which destroyed his cigar store, at 634 Ninth Avenue. The fire was discovered at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and when the firemen broke into the store Wilson was lying on the floor burned and unconscious. His pet dog was burned to death by his side and his cat was frantically trying to escape the flames.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage amounted to about $1,400. The store was in a block of brownstone buildings owned by John F. Betz of the Betz Brewing Company.

FLINT BOTTLE PRICES RAISED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The Flint Bottle Manufacturers' Association held a secret meeting to-day at the Auditorium Hotel. Twenty-four firms were represented. Joseph S. Hamilton of Pittsburg, President of the association, presided. It was determined to make a general advance of 6 per cent. over present prices.

"The cost of manufacturing flint bottles," said President Hamilton, "is steadily increasing. Soda, sand, iron, and other ingredients used in the manufacture of flint bottles have made an advance of over 12 per cent. since we made our last advance on June 26. At that time we made an increase of 5 per cent., but found we were losing steadily. We will probably have to make another advance within a month or two."

DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY WINS

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—General Counsel Edwin Walker of the Diamond Match Company, telegraphed the home office to-day that the company had been victorious in the Nestor litigation over the Ontonagon River boom. The decision was rendered to-day by Judge Severance, in the United States Circuit Court at Marquette, Mich. By this award the Diamond Match Company escapes from damage suits aggregating about $1,000,000.

The suit was based on a claim for damages for the building of the company's logging boom near the mouth of the Ontonagon River to prevent the loss of logs by Spring freshets. The Nestor estate complained that the boom interfered with its logging industry, and others having the same grievance joined in the fight.

ST. LOUIS BUTCHERS ORGANIZED.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The retail butchers of St. Louis are waging a systematic war on the beef trust. They recently organized for that purpose, and the first step in the fight will be the building of an abattoir.

A mass meeting of retail butchers will be held to take concerted action. At the meeting, an attorney for a Texas cattle raiser will submit two propositions. He will either build an abattoir on his ranch and ship beef directly from Texas to St. Louis, or he will ship all the cattle needed to supply the Co-operative Abattoir, as the new slaughterhouse will be called.

There are 125 members of the co-operative association. President Bonner said to-day: "We have worked quietly and are now prepared to begin active operations against the trust."

DOG SAVES A TENEMENT.

"Sport," a small fox terrier, is the hero of a fire which occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in the tenement house at 507 West Twenty-sixth Street. The fire was in the flat occupied by Frederick Dietzel, his wife, and family, on the second floor.

Mrs. Dietzel about 4 o'clock heard a furious barking by the dog. "Sport," and called her husband. "Get up and give him a good lickin'," advised the husband, who turned and went to sleep again, angry at being awakened.

Mrs. Dietzel, however, knew that something was wrong, as the dog had never before acted in such a manner, and she got up. She found that a lamp had exploded in the adjoining room and the curtains were ablaze.

"Fred," screamed Mrs. Dietzel, "get up. The house is on fire." The husband roused himself and, with his wife's aid, managed to tear down the curtains and extinguish the fire. By that time the entire house was filled with excitement and tenants poured into the halls, anxiously inquiring what was wrong.

Then Sport was exhibited, and Mrs. Dietzel might have found a ready sale for the dog at a good price. The damage to the flat was under $100.

FORTUNE IN HIS "FLING"

"Farmer" Scott Went Into Wall Street Poor and Now Is Rich.

WAS A VERDANT SPECULATOR

Tyro in Stocks Started with a "Shoestring" and Speedily Filled His Stocking—Has $200,000, and More in Sight.

One of the quickest and most important turns made in Wall Street in recent years, and which this week has been the subject of general gossip, was that of William Alexander Scott, better known as "Farmer" Scott, who, by speculating in the common stock of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, has since last December cleared up little short of $200,000, with, as he says, "more in sight." Not the least interesting fact in this stroke of good fortune is that Mr. Scott was absolutely verdant in regard to stock speculations when he went to Wall Street and began to play the market with the capital known as "a shoestring."

There is little bucolic about "Farmer" Scott. His nickname was buttoned upon him by William P. St. John. He was born, however, on an Illinois farm, in 1855, and his father was Judge W. A. Scott, who was on the staff of Gen. John M. Palmer in the civil war. His early education was in the Illinois public schools. Afterward he went to the Illinois State College, where he was a classmate of William Jennings Bryan, and to a private high school at Mexico, Mo. Four years ago he came to New York and formed the produce commission house of W. A. Scott & Co. of 76 Warren Street.

"I am no judge of stocks," said Mr. Scott yesterday, "but I can at any time speak understandingly of three great American staples—butter, eggs, and Tennessee Coal and Iron."

As soon as Mr. Scott was settled here he interested himself in politics, and identified himself with Tammany Hall. He is a ready speaker, and has stumped the State for his party and been a platform speaker on many occasions. For several months last year he held office, he having been appointed purchasing agent to the Department of Public Charities and Correction by Commissioner Keller. Late in the year, while he had many friends anxious to serve him in any way, he decided to face a crisis in his affairs, and came out victorious. The chief factor in this situation was a mortgage of $8,000 on his home at Elmhurst, Queens County, L. I. It had matured, and foreclosure proceedings were in sight. One of Mr. Scott's friends suggested Wall Street and a "fling" at Tennessee Coal and Iron. He investigated the status of this corporation, thought well of the "tips," and started in making his headquarters at Van Schaick & Co.'s.

"I started," said Mr. Scott yesterday, "with a capital of $800, and in the initial speculation lost $500, leaving me $300. But I stuck to Coal and Iron, and came through all right. I was margined at 3 and 5 per cent. all along. I bought the stock at 36¾ last December, and the day it touched par I bought every share my broker could get on the floor of the Exchange. And do you know that I now hold the first 100 shares I speculated in. A friend said to me at the start, when I believed that Coal and Iron would touch 80, that he would buy the 100 shares outright; they were quoted at 70¾ when I bought them on margin, if I would promise not to sell under 75. I promised, and the shares were bought. When they got to 70 I decided not to sell under par, and when they were at 90, I determined to hold out for 200.

"I cannot go over the details of my building up a comfortable fortune, and I am sorry a few of my prosperity leaked out, as I detest notoriety. In brief, I started in a small way, bought and sold; 'pyramided' my gains, and extended my operations until I got into a position when I could take out my profits and put them here and there with trust companies at interest. No, I have not made half a million. Say over $175,000 and you'll be right. But I'm not through with the market yet. I believe in Coal and Iron, and that there is yet a great deal of money to be made out of it. I have not been alone in luck. All through this season of good fortune, it has been my privilege to put true friends on the right track, and I am delighted to say they have been lucky. Here, read this letter just received and you will see that the writer sent me a check for $1,000 in recognition of the aid I gave him in making a snug sum.

"I can say that I came from a farm in Illinois, drifted into New York politics, evolved into Wall Street and profited; am still in the market and may, when I am satisfied, go back into New York politics, and I know now very little more than when I started in here about stocks or Wall Street. Count me anyway as a stanch Tammany Hall man."

The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, speculation in whose shares proved more profitable to Mr. Scott than ninety-nine out of a hundred of the annual clear-ups at the Klondike, was chartered in Tennessee nearly forty years ago as the Tennessee Coal and Railroad Company. It has had a chequered existence. Its assets, according to its last balance sheet, were over $32,202,666, with a deficit of $127,923. The last dividend paid on its common stock was 1 per cent., in January, 1887. Its stock is $1,000,000 preferred and $20,000,000 common, with funded debt amounting to nearly $11,000,000. Its recent advance was due to the prosperous iron and steel situation, and general and bright prospects of a paying future. Last year the extreme quotations for the common stock were 17, March 12, and 38⅝, Dec. 27. It was 36 Jan. 9 last, and 125 Sept. 9. It advanced 23⅜ points last week, went down to 112 last Tuesday, rallied to 122¼ Wednesday, and was yesterday quoted at 119⅝ to 123.

FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1900.

Increase Asked for Army and Navy—Debt Is 30,000,000,000f.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The French budget for 1900 shows an increase in the estimated expenditures of 45,000,000 francs. The War and Marine Ministries ask for 36,000,000 francs' increase for the supplementary force in Algiers and the building of new warships.

The national debt amounts to 30,000,000,000 francs.

Their 68th Wedding Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Ira H. Condit of Roseland celebrated their sixty-eighth wedding anniversary last night with a reception at their home to their children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and other relatives, more than a hundred friends and relatives being present. The old couple received all their guests personally and enjoyed the occasion as much as the youngest person present. Mr. Condit is ninety-one years old, and his wife two years younger. Despite their age, both of the old persons are hale and hearty.

A Post Office Named for Kipling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In addition to his famous "Sons in Michigan," Rudyard Kipling now has one in Ohio. It is a Post Office in Guernsey County, which was named after him to-day in compliance with the wishes of the people thereabout.

Leaves $170,000 in Public Bequests.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 14.—The will of Mrs. Mary P. Goddard, widow of the late Thomas A. Goddard, of Newton, which was filed for probate in the Middlesex Probate Court to-day, provides for public bequests amounting to $170,000. The largest bequest is to Tufts College, which receives $60,000. Universalist institutions, mainly the General Conference and the Massachusetts Conference, receive bequests aggregating $100,000. The Every Day Church of Boston receives $10,000.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

PARDON FOR DREYFUS?

The Matin Asserts That the Decree Will be Signed September 19.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Matin this morning asserts that the Cabinet has agreed to pardon Dreyfus and that the decree will be signed Sept. 19.

Many of the provincial papers publish articles insisting on the granting of a pardon.

The Figaro says that many officers of the army are asking that Dreyfus be pardoned.

Countess Prokeschostein, President of the Austrian Red Cross Society, has written a letter of condolence to Mme. Dreyfus.

INDIANA'S GAS SUPPLY.

The State Geologist Says the Pressure Is Growing Less and the Quantity Is Limited.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 14.—State Geologist Blatchley, in his annual report, says of the natural gas supply:

"During the last five years all pipe lines have been extending toward the centre or heart of the field until now the centre is reduced to less than 150 square miles. All the porous Trenton, or gas-producing rock in the Indiana field, is more or less intimately connected, and whatever tends to reduce the supply in one part of the field has the same effect on all parts.

"This is shown by reduction of pressure in the practically undeveloped centre. Wells therein drilled for local use showed, in November, 1898, a pressure of only 181 pounds, as against 264 in 1895. The average rock pressure of the entire field in November, 1897, was 191 pounds; in November, 1898, 173 pounds.

"The average pressure at which salt water overcomes gas and necessitates the abandonment of the well is probably between 130 and 150 pounds; in the western portion of the field already abandoned it was 250 pounds.

"Petroleum or crude oil will probably replace the gas in the higher portions of the porous Trenton rock, and while it lasts, will be used as fuel, but the supply, like that of gas, is limited. Neither gas nor oil is at present being formed in any appreciable quantities in the Trenton limestone."

FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Snow fell at McCullum's, in the town of Duane, Franklin County, near Paul Smith's, this morning. The fall was quite heavy and completely covered the ground. This is the first snowstorm of the season in the Adirondacks.

There was a slight frost in this vicinity last night, and indications point to a still heavier one to-night. The mercury at the Saranac Club, on Lower Saranac Lake, stood at 30 degrees this morning at sunrise.

A CALIFORNIA STAGE ROBBERY.

NAPA, Cal., Sept. 14.—The Calistoga and Lake Port stage was robbed to-day by a solitary highwayman, who made off with the express box.

At the scene of the robbery the road runs through heavy undergrowth, and on coming around a curve the stage driver was confronted by a masked robber, who covered him with his shotgun and ordered him to stop. The passengers were then commanded to dismount from the stage, and were drawn up in a row, while the highwayman abstracted the Wells-Fargo express box, but left the United States mail bag and made no attempt to rob the passengers.

The robber then plunged into the thicket which adjoins the road, and the last heard of him was a report, which probably indicated the blowing off of the lock on the express box.

Sheriff Dunlap of Napa County was promptly notified, and started at once with a posse in search of the highwayman.

Representatives of the express company state that the loss is small.

CHICAGO WHEAT WAR SETTLED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—A rumor gained currency on 'Change to-day that the differences between the Weare and Armour people, arising out of a deal in September wheat, and which seemed to threaten an "elevator war," have been adjusted through a private settlement.

Representatives of the Armour company and a member of the Weare firm were seen in consultation on the floor this morning, and furthermore, the premium of September wheat over December, which at one time yesterday went to 1 cent, entirely disappeared in the course of to-day's session. This, the trade thought, was significant of some change of tactics on the part of the Weare people who, it was claimed, were in a position to force the delivery of something like 3,000,000 bushels of wheat from elevators owned by Armour into their own warehouses, since they are known to hold the controlling interest in the September option.

To-day the price of September wheat fell to 70⅝ cents. Since the September deal has been in progress, representatives of the various elevator concerns in this city, it is asserted, have been out in the country buying up all the wheat they can get their hands on, so that now a large amount is headed toward this market, and the prospect is that Chicago elevators will soon be well filled.

MAY EXPORT CANADIAN DEER.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—Sportsmen from the United States may now ship home a part, at least, of the results of the chase.

An act was passed during the last session, mainly at the instance of the Canadian railway companies and the Game Wardens, empowering the Government to permit the exportation of deer from Canada. Pursuant to this act, the Minister of Customs has promulgated an order providing that deer may be sent out from the ports of Halifax, Yarmouth, Macadam Junction, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and other ports to be hereafter designated.

The exportation in the carcass or parts thereof, except cured heads and hides, shall be permitted only during or within fifteen days after the "open season" allowed for shooting deer under the laws of the province or territory where the deer to be exported has been shot.

It is ordered that no person in one year export more than two carcasses or parts of carcasses, and the same person shall make no more than two shipments during one calendar year.

The greatest deer country in America lies in the "Highlands of Ontario," and large numbers from the United States annually make this locality their rendezvous.

Chicago Controls Burlington College.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 14.—President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago was here to-day in conference with the Trustees of the Burlington Institute College. He told them if they would guarantee $2,000 a year for three years to the college the University of Chicago would take charge of it, put in three new professors, and put it on a paying basis. The proposition was accepted. Dr. Harper was elected a trustee and a member of the Executive Committee.

EVANS ACCUSES TANNER

He Says Former Commissioner Framed Improper Questions.

DENIES THEY ARE USED NOW

Asserts No Examiner Is Allowed to Ask Questions Other than in Compliance with the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—At the recent Grand Army encampment in Philadelphia the opponents of Pension Commissioner Evans charged that Pension Examiners insulted widows who were applicants for pension by asking them impertinent questions.

The charge rested on the assertion of a single individual—Corp. Tanner—who was one of Mr. Evans's predecessors in office, and who asserted that he had seen instructions issued to Pension Examiners by Commissioner Evans referring to the act of Aug. 7, 1882. The Corporal declared that these instructions required the examiners to ask widows if they had

CROKER ATTACKS MAZET COUNSEL

Parries Ramapo Questions with Court Criticism of Moss.

MAYOR AGAIN A WITNESS

Hugh McLaughlin Refuses to Admit Prompting Controller Coler.

Edward Lauterbach Puzzles Mr. Moss, but Goes on Record as Saying that the Water Contract Was Wholly in Favor of the City.

The session of the Mazet committee yesterday was the most interesting in its history, not only because the Ramapo water scheme was the subject under investigation, but for the added reason that Mayor Van Wyck, Richard Croker, and Edward Lauterbach were witnesses. If Mr. Moss had sought to illustrate the law of contrasts in the most forcible manner, he could not have found better material for his illustration than these three persons. Mayor Van Wyck was, as usual, peppery and vituperative, exhibiting supreme confidence in himself, and seeking again to impress upon the committee and the audience the fact that he was running the City Government, and he alone. Mr. Croker, soft-voiced and bland, seemed to be in high good humor, and his own sallies moved him to immoderate mirth. Yet he did not forget the vindictive spirit, and in the midst of his testimony, without so much as raising his voice, he told Mr. Moss that he had not been idle during the Summer, and had looked into the counsel's record.

"I've got the results here," said Mr. Croker, diving into his breast pocket and pulling out a bundle of typewritten matter, which he handed to the reporter nearest him. "I said I'd find out about you, and I've done it. What's there I'll stand for, too. It's the opinion of Judges of the court as well as my own."

Mr. Moss paled slightly as Croker handed the documents to the press, but beyond that he took no notice of the interpellation, except to remark to Mr. Mazet, after Mr. Croker had left the stand, that he regretted that the investigation had again assumed a personal aspect. Later, when asked what he had to say about Mr. Croker's statement, Mr. Moss declined to express any opinion.

Mr. Lauterbach added confirmation to the theory that a lawyer makes a bad witness, especially when his examiner expects to get categorical answers from him. It was impossible to get from Mr. Lauterbach a yes or a no to any question. He took the investigation practically into his own hands and answered all questions at length and with great detail. As he warmed to his subject he added gestures to emphasize his words, but throughout he exhibited the greatest good humor and his sallies were hugely enjoyed by the committee and the spectators.

Mr. Lauterbach fooled Mr. Moss from the first. He came to the stand carrying a pocket Code of Civil Procedure in his hand, and he had only been asked his first question, when he arose and, addressing the committee, read Section 835 of the code, which says that an attorney or counselor at law shall not be allowed to disclose a communication made by his client to him, or his advice given thereon, in the course of his professional employment. Mr. Moss's face fell at this, for he saw what promised to be an interesting witness drifting away from him, and he was about to argue the matter, when in the next breath Mr. Lauterbach laughingly assured him that, although he might have taken advantage of an express prohibition in the code, he had no doubt he would do so, but on the contrary, answer all questions that were consistent and which could be decently answered.

MR. LAUTERBACH ON RECORD.

Mr. Lauterbach then put himself on record as saying that if the city officials who were in favor of the Ramapo contract had been successful in getting the contract through in its present form before the Board of Public Improvement it was his opinion that they would have performed the greatest service for the city of any officials in its history, and that it would have been practically impossible for the Ramapo Company to fulfill such a contract. There was a burst of derisive laughter from the audience as Mr. Lauterbach made this statement, but he did not heed it, and went on to explain. He said that the contract, which had been arranged by Mr. Ingraham and Mr. Holahan, called for the company to bring water to the city line and gave the city the option of using it from this point for $70 a million gallons.

"It would cost the company $60,000,000 to bring the water to Yonkers," said Mr. Lauterbach, "and after it had expended all this money the city could say, 'We only want a pint of water next year,' and the company would have no redress." Then, turning to Mr. Ingraham, who was smiling broadly, Mr. Lauterbach said: "If Whalen succeeded in putting a contract like that on you I don't think as much of you as a lawyer as I once did. Why, any time during the last year I could have sold the stock which I own in the Ramapo Company at par," Mr. Lauterbach went on, "but if that contract had gone through I'd have sold the stock for a cent." Mr. Lauterbach also created a number of other diversions, and his testimony was not concluded. He will continue his testimony on Tuesday next.

Hugh McLaughlin was another witness of note. Mr. Moss announced when he called the Brooklyn leader that he was ill, and his appearance on the stand indicated this. He looked very feeble, and those who had not seen him for some time were shocked at the change. His eye was just as bright and his brain just as quick as ever, but he tottered feebly to the stand, and his shaking hands fumbled at his mouth while he was speaking. Several times his hand sought the region of his heart, as if he had pain there, and his face was bathed in perspiration, the result rather of weakness than uneasiness at his position. He took refuge behind the statement that he was a private citizen whenever a question about his holdings of stock, especially in the Long Island Wate. Company, was directed to him, and declined to answer a number of questions. In spite of his weak condition and evident illness Mr. Moss plied him with questions, all directed to bring out the same answer, but put in different forms, until Mr. Mazet was moved to ask the aged leader if he felt well enough to go on. Mr. McLaughlin said he did, and was anxious to have his testimony concluded at that sitting.

MR. McLAUGHLIN IMPENETRABLE.

Mr. Moss sought to pin Mr. McLaughlin down to a statement which appeared in a newspaper to the effect that Commissioner Shea and Controller Coler had voted against Ramapo at his direction, and that this direction arose from the fact that Tammany had forced the Municipal Assembly to pass the $570,000 bond issue for the purchase of the Long Island Water Company, in which Mr. Moss vainly tried to show that the witness was interested. This effort on the part of Mr. Moss to show that the Controller had probably acted under orders brought forth a buzz of opposition from the audience, and the counsel for the committee hastened to assure Mr. McLaughlin, and incidentally the spectators, that he praised Mr. Coler and indorsed the stand he had taken. Mr. McLaughlin answered only that he thought the Controller and Mr. Shea had done their duty as they saw it, but he declined to say whether he approved of their course, saying that, as a private citizen, his opinion was of no value. Mr. McLaughlin declared gravely that he was not in politics, did not hold office, and had not in twenty-five years. In spite of all his questioning Mr. Moss was unable to get the Brooklyn leader on the record as favoring or opposing the Ramapo contract.

Mayor Van Wyck entered the courtroom where the sessions are being held at 10:30 o'clock and took a seat near the witness chair. He did not appear to be in good humor, and the scowl on his face was a deep one. A few minutes later Mr. Croker entered the ante-room used by the committee, and listened to a few words from Mr. Dalton. The leader had nothing to say, and appeared quite the opposite of the Mayor as far as humor was concerned. He was attired in a light tweed suit and wore a brown derby which gave him quite a jaunty appearance. He took a seat later on the opposite side of the room from that occupied by the Mayor. There were no greetings between them until the Mayor left the stand. Mr. Croker took the seat vacated by the Mayor when the latter went on the stand, expecting that he would be called on next.

Mayor Van Wyck said that he did not know when the Ramapo Company first made proposals to furnish the city with water. There were several meetings in his office, he said, at which committees from the Fire Underwriters were in attendance. This might have been in 1898, he said, but the necessity for an increased supply of water had been agitated for years. The fire underwriters, the Mayor said, had urged that there should be a pressure of 300 feet in this city, and the consensus of opinion was that the watershed west of the Hudson was the best place from which to get the required increase in supply. It had also been suggested that the Ramapo Company was in a position to supply the necessary increase and pressure. He said the water supply in Brooklyn was bad, and that he was still uneasy about it.

In answer to a question by Mr. Moss the Mayor said that he had never seen the Ramapo contract and had not talked about it to any of the Commissioners. He said he had always insisted that the heads of the various departments act on their own judgment, and when the matter finally came before him he was always prepared to consider the matter as Mayor.

Mr. Moss repeated extracts from the Ramapo contract, and the Mayor replied that he considered, from the information in his possession, that the contract was simply an option held by the city, should the contract be ratified, by which the city could or could not take water from the Ramapo Company. In his opinion the city need not take or pay for a gallon of water from the Ramapo Company unless the city officials saw fit to do so. The company was bound to supply water if the city called for it, but there was nothing binding on the city to take any water.

MAYOR BECOMES ANGRY.

Up to this point all had been plain sailing with the Mayor, but as Mr. Moss proceeded Mr. Van Wyck's choler rose.

"Do you understand that you are not to advise these Commissioners even when they come to you for advice?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I act on these questions when they come before me officially," answered the Mayor.

"Do you think when you ignore such an important matter as the Ramapo contract you are doing your whole duty?"

"Ask questions and don't make speeches," retorted the Mayor testily. "I'm not going to look into every project for paving and sewering. This is all a hullabaloo about nothing, and that agreement could do no harm to the city. It's an option, and if you were a lawyer you'd see that."

"How do you know it would do no harm if you have not read the contract?"

"I saw what purported to be a copy of it."

The Mayor again told Mr. Moss that if he were a lawyer he would know certain obvious things, and the counsel retorted that if the Mayor would look upon the roll of the Supreme Court he would find out that his interrogator was a lawyer.

"Ah, the Supreme Court," said the Mayor, "that's what you're after. I hope to God you get the nomination and stand before the people."

"So I have the honor of being nominated by the Mayor, eh?" retorted Mr. Moss. "Now, Mr. Mayor, have you done anything to find out whether this alleged fraud exists?"

"I have read all you have brought out here, and I have not seen any fraud yet. Why don't you summon Mr. Coler and Mr. Shea and make them show their proofs of fraud?"

"Why don't you?"

"You are here for that purpose, and I want you to understand that I'm not advised by Frank Moss."

"Are you not advised by Mr. Whalen?"

"When I need advice I am," said the Mayor loftily, "and that's not often."

Commissioner Dalton jumped to his feet at this point and protested about something, but little attention was paid to him. When he continued his objections the Sergeant at Arms warned him, and he sat down.

"Why don't you send for the Commissioners and talk to them about this matter?" asked Mr. Moss.

"None of your business," snapped the witness. "You are not the Mayor of New York."

"If these Commissioners had been guilty of incompetence, not to say fraud—" began Mr. Moss.

TOUCHES THE MAYOR CLOSELY.

"Oh, you're talking about removals," broke in the Mayor, his brow darkening. "You've talked about legislating me out of office and getting the Governor to remove me. What an impertinence! Why don't you do something? All your threats don't amount to a hill of beans. Why don't you get that list of stockholders? You can't make me believe that Mr. Dutcher and Levi P. Morton and Gen. Tracy and Judge Truax are a pack of thieves. They own stock in the company."

The Mayor said in the case of Mr. Morton that he had heard he was a stockholder. The Mayor vehemently denied that he had advised Mr. Holahan to make the contract, and when asked who had talked to him about the matter he read off a list of insurance men and other prominent citizens who it afterward transpired had attended public hearings and advocated an increased water supply, but not the Ramapo contract. He was asked if he knew any prominent Republicans who were interested in the company, and he said he knew neither Republicans nor Democrats who were identified with it.

As the Mayor left the stand Mr. Croker rose to let him pass, and the two exchanged greetings. Mr. Moss at once put the Tammany leader on the stand. He answered in the negative a question as to whether he or the organization had advised Commissioners Holahan, Keating, Dalton, and McCartney about their attitude in the Ramapo matter, and said he had no interest in it. He admitted, however, that a party of gentlemen had visited him at the Democratic Club after the Windsor Hotel fire and had spoken to him about the Ramapo Company.

"Why did they come to you?" asked Mr. Moss.

"They wanted me to intercede for them with the authorities, and I told them where to go, as I had nothing to do with such matters."

"Who were these people?"

"I don't remember," said Mr. Croker, blandly, "I did not know any of them."

"Have you endeavored to advise Commissioner Dalton in the matter of the Ramapo contract?"

"No."

"Have you done anything to get at the bottom of the matter?"

"Yes. I'm conducting an investigation in my own way. How I am doing it is none of your business. If I thought you were here to conduct a fair inquiry I'd tell you, but you're not on the level. And, say," continued Mr. Croker bending forward and looking at Mr. Moss squarely in the eye, "I've been looking you up, too. I said I would, and I've got the result here," taking a paper from his pocket and handing it to a reporter. "It shows what you are, and I'll stand for it."

There was a hubbub of excitement as Mr. Croker made this statement. Mr. Moss went right on, and the statement did not get on the record, nor was it read. Mr. Croker chuckled at the success of his coup.

COURT CRITICISM OF MOSS.

The statement which he gave to the press is an extract from the opinion of the Justices of the General Term of the Supreme Court, First Department, in the case of the People vs. Schooley. The opinion, written by Justice Parker, and concurred in by Justice Van Brunt, is, in part, as follows:

In December, 1890, four bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company of the par value of $1,000 each, the property of Ellen M. Cay, were stolen from her possession in Washington, D. C.

In August of the following year these bonds, falsified by the obliteration of certain indorsements thereon at the time of the larceny, and further falsified by the obliteration of the true numbers on the bonds and coupons attached, and the substitution of other numbers, were in the possession of the defendant, and disposed of by him under circumstances which the People claimed and the jury have found established knowledge on his part that they had been stolen.

One of the bonds the defendant sold to the firm of James Walsh & Son about Aug. 10, 1891, for which he received a check of the firm for $1,035. One of the firm went with him to the bank upon which the check was drawn, where it was cashed, after which they returned to the office of Walsh & Son, and defendant handed back to the firm $135, taking with him $900, which he said was for a client of his by the name of Peterson, who owned the bond. Peterson was not produced upon the trial, nor was his absence satisfactorily accounted for.

One of the notaries, Mr. Frank Moss, testified that this defendant came to him with another man, introduced as Joel Peterson, and requested him to witness his signature and take Peterson's acknowledgment; that he had never seen the man called Peterson before, but did know the defendant, and that, on the faith of the introduction, he witnessed the signature and took the acknowledgment.

Then follows the testimony of Mr. Moss given at the trial on which the opinion is based, and Justice Van Brunt in his concurring opinion, says:

I concur in the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Justice Parker, but it does not seem to me that the flagrant violation of duty by the notaries who took the acknowledgments to the powers of attorney offered in evidence in this case should pass without notice. In fact, they should be proceeded against criminally.

Two powers of attorney were offered in evidence claiming to have been executed on the 14th and the 20th of August, respectively, in which each notary certified that the person purporting to execute the power of attorney was personally known to each notary; and the evidence as given by the notaries shows that they had never seen such person prior to the time of the alleged acknowledgments, and that the only evidence of identity was an introduction by the prisoner, who, to at least one of the notaries, was not even personally known. It would appear from the record that it had been the habit of at least one of these notaries to certify to personal knowledge of the identity of a person executing a paper from an introduction at the time of execution. Such practice is a clear violation of the provisions of the statute and renders the notary liable to prosecution.

Many other cases might be cited establishing the proposition that mere personal introduction at the time of the execution of an instrument is not the evidence which the statute requires, and that it is a violation of duty upon the part of an officer, making him liable to punishment, to take an acknowledgment under such circumstances.

MR. CROKER AMUSED.

Mr. Moss then made a lengthy address, during which Mr. Croker chuckled again over his success, and finally Mr. Moss brought the chuckle to an end by asking Mr. Croker if he had an understanding or contract with any one relative to keeping Gen. Tracy in the race for Mayor in 1897. Mr. Croker laughed and shook his head. He made the same move when he was asked if he knew of any prominent Republicans or Democrats who were interested in the Ramapo job.

"I don't know anything about it," said Mr. Croker, "and I doubt if I'd tell you if I knew, because you are not acting in good faith. Why don't you ask Platt some of those questions? I'll tell you, however, that there's a man here who knows all about Ramapo. He was in Albany when the bill went through. Ask him."

"Who is that?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Your associate, Mr. Clark," answered Mr. Croker.

"Do you know anything about this matter," asked Mr. Moss, turning to the junior counsel.

"Oh, you understand each other," said Mr. Croker, as he shook with laughter. "You're about done, Frank Moss. You can't fool the public much longer."

"Nor you, either," retorted Mr. Moss.

Mr. Clark was called to the stand, and Mr. Croker was invited to ask him any questions. He said that he had never heard of Ramapo until last August, when he got a copy of a newspaper in the Adirondacks, where he was summering. He admitted that he was in Albany in March, 1895, on business for the Corporation Counsel's office, but was assigned to look out for special matters.

"How many references have you had since January, 1895?" asked Mr. Croker, switching his inquiry.

"About fifteen," answered Mr. Clark.

"Nearly all from Democratic Judges, eh?"

"There are no Republicans sitting who can give them."

"Many were from Judge Scott, were they not?"

"Yes."

"Did you ask for them?"

"No; Justice Scott probably had confidence in my ability as a lawyer. They came unsolicited."

"I just wanted to show that a Republican had done references from a Democratic Judge than any Democrat, that's all," said Mr. Croker.

"Did you pay for your stock in the automobile company?" asked Mr. Moss as Mr. Croker once more became a witness.

"You have to take a guess at that," was the repiy.

"How much stock have you in the Huckleberry Road?"

"Take another guess," said Mr. Croker, laughing.

"Did you sell Manhattan short at the time of the 'strike' bills, or do you own any of the stock?"

"You know I won't answer those questions," replied Mr. Croker, "but this time I'll make an exception. I did not."

"Are you interested in any financial matters with Mr. Lauterbach?"

"Yes, but that is my private business."

"A question of your pocket, eh?"

"I suppose that every man in New York works for his pocket just as you are working for criminals," said Mr. Croker, getting angry.

INVESTIGATION BY CROKER.

Mr. Moss then showed Mr. Croker a clipping from an English newspaper, which spoke of him as "the Hon. Mr. Croker, Mayor of New York." Mr. Croker waved the clipping aside, and said that such a thing existed only in the imaginations of an English editor and Mr. Moss. As he left the stand he said that he proposed to investigate the Ramapo subject, "and it won't be a humbug investigation like you're conducting here," was his parting shot.

Dalas F. Dutcher was again called to the stand and asked to give the list of the Ramapo stockholders. Mr. Lauterbach interposed, and said that there would be a consultation among the stockholders, and he thought the stock book could be produced at the sittings of the committee next week. Mr. Dutcher then said that he had received twenty-five shares of stock from Mr. Ingraham in order to qualify as President of the company. All of the other stock he owned, he said, he had paid for, some at par and some as low as 55.

Hugh McLaughlin was the first witness at the afternoon session. He would not admit that he had taken a prominent part in Brooklyn politics, but said that some people had so claimed. He said he knew Mr. Shevlin, Mr. Coler, Mr. Shea, and Mr. Kane, and had, with others, recommended Mr. Shea and Mr. Kane for their respective offices. About Ramapo, Mr. McLaughlin said that while he might have an opinion he did not care to express it, as it was only the opinion of a private citizen. Mr. Moss tried in every way to get some positive statement on the record from the Brooklyn leader, but did not succeed. He would not even go on record as saying that Mr. Coler and Mr. Shea represented the sentiment of the people of Brooklyn in recording themselves against the Ramapo job.

Mr. McLaughlin said he was quite sure that he had not spoken to Commissioner Shea about Ramapo until a week after the action of the Board of Public Improvements, and did not remember the tenor of that conversation.

"Did you own stock in the Long Island Water Company?"

"As a private citizen, not holding office and in politics, I must decline to answer that question or any other question relating to my private affairs," said Mr. McLaughlin, quietly.

Mr. Moss tried to get a statement from the witness as to whether he had directed the opposition in the Municipal Assembly against the issuing of the bonds to buy the Long Island Water Company, and again the witness declined to answer. After repeated questioning Mr. McLaughlin said that if he did anything in the matter it was only what any honorable man would do. Mr. Moss also failed to get the witness to say that the action of the Brooklyn officials against Ramapo was a sort of revenge on Tammany for the Long Island Water Company matter. Mr. McLaughlin said he firmly believed that Mr. Coler and Mr. Shea had performed their duty as they understood it, but refused to say whether their action coincided with his own views.

Dr. O'Sullivan intervened at this point to call attention to the fact that a quorum of the committee was not sitting, but the protest failed

MR. LAUTERBACH'S ADMISSION.

When Mr. Lauterbach took the stand the audience settled itself for an interesting combat, and his testimony created much amusement in certain parts. Mr. Lauterbach said that he was also a stockholder in the Ramapo Company, he having received his stock as compensation for his services. He always thought the stock a good property, he said, and he thought so yet. Early in his testimony Mr. Lauterbach disposed of the current stories concerning the connection of William C. Trull with the Ramapo contract.

"He knew no more of the Ramapo contract than I assume you did," said Mr. Lauterbach, "until the injunction of the Press Publishing Company was obtained. Then I asked him to act with me, and he consented."

"He's a Democrat, is he not?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Lauterbach. "There's no false ring about him—no mugwumpery. He's the same kind of a Democrat as I am a Republican."

"Do you know of any city officials except Judge Hogan and Judge Truax who are interested in Ramapo?"

"I do not."

"Any leading Republicans or Democrats?"

"It's hard to tell what a leading Democrat or Republican is," replied Mr. Lauterbach. "We who are leading Republicans one day are misled Republicans the next."

Mr. Lauterbach then told again the story he has so often given in interviews about the plan of the Ramapo Company to supply electric energy, and told how, if the present contract should be accepted, he would sell his stock for a cent. Mr. Lauterbach said that in his "futile" way he had taken more or less active part in the framing of certain bills relating to Ramapo, and Mr. Moss quickly caught the phrase, remarking that futile was not exactly the term to use.

"Well, for 'futile' read 'feeble,'" said Mr. Lauterbach, turning to the reporters.

"Did you meet John F. Carroll at Edgemere?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, I did. We met at a vaudeville entertainment. He was stopping at Far Rockaway and I at Edgemere. We talked about the Ramapo matter in a general way, and he told me he knew nothing about it, and would have nothing to do with it."

"Is that all that was said?"

"Well, he had just bought some lots at Rockaway, and he asked me to buy some."

"He wanted you for a neighbor?" said Mr. Moss in surprise.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Lauterbach, laughing, "some people like me first rate. [Laughter.] Even my adversaries. I love a good, strong partisan adversary. Because men are adversaries in politics there is no reason why they should be personal enemies."

"Did you talk with Mr. Carroll at the Lawyers' Club?"

"Frequently."

"What did you say to him the last time you saw him there?"

"I believe I asked him first what he'd have." [Laughter.]

"Did you say anything about water?"

DID NOT TALK ABOUT RAMAPO.

"Yes, I told him that I was taking a treatment, and was drinking four quarts of hot water a day, and that it had reduced me twenty pounds. [Great laughter.] But, seriously, about Ramapo, not a word."

"Did you have any other dealings with Mr. Carroll?"

"Unfortunately for both of us, I did."

"What were these dealings?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Well, he told me to buy Consolidated Ice stock, and I told him to buy Third Avenue, and we were both off." [Laughter.]

"Ah, he told you to buy Consolidated Ice. Why did he do that?"

"I'm sure I don't know, except that he thought it was good. But I'd have bought anything else he recommended."

"Are you sorry now?"

"I am, I lost on the tip, but no man is a prophet in stocks."

Mr. Moss sought to make something out of the fact that Mr. Carroll had recommended Consolidated Ice stock, but Mr. Lauterbach assured him he was on the wrong track. "It was a case of, 'What's good, John?' 'Consolidated Ice'; and 'What's good, Ed?' 'Third Avenue,' that is all," said the witness.

In concluding his testimony Mr. Lauterbach said that he had never talked on politics with Mr. Croker, and had never known of a "deal" of any kind between Tammany and the Republican organization. "I have fought Tammany as bitterly as I knew how," he said, "and few have done it more successfully."

Mr. Lauterbach will be on the stand on Tuesday next.

Testimony was also given by ex-Senator Rice of Rondout, ex-District Attorney De Witt of Brooklyn, who told of the framing of Chapter 471 of the Charter by Seth Low and George M. Pinney, Jr., who was secretary of the Charter Commission; Harrison Van Duyne of Newark, and Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The committee will sit again to-day.

RICHARD CROKER PLEASED.

Says He Proved that Mr. Clarke Neglected His Duty.

Richard Croker was greatly amused last night when asked how he had relished his brief experience as inquisitor extraordinary before the Mazet Committee. "Oh, I showed Mr. Clarke up in great shape, didn't I?" Mr. Croker said with a laugh. "Why, Mr. Clarke was up at Albany looking after the city's interests, as an Assistant Corporation Counsel in 1895, the year the Ramapo law was passed. What I wanted to show was that he either neglected his duty, or that when he said he did not know anything of that law he perjured himself. I think I proved all I wanted."

Mr. Croker declined to talk further, either on the Mazet Committee or on any other subject.

YOM KIPPUR FAST ENDED.

Jewish Day of Atonement Was Generally Celebrated.

Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement, the chief holiday in the Hebrew calendar, was brought to a close at sunset yesterday. The day began at sunset on Wednesday. The orthodox Jews observed the day with elaborate services in synagogues and halls. Some of the orthodox observers spent the entire night in prayer. On this day the Jews make resolutions, remit enmities, and consecrate themselves anew. The largest gathering in any one place was, perhaps, at Tammany Hall, where the Odessa Musical and Benevolent Association held services. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons worshipped in this place. The services began at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening and continued until 7 o'clock last evening.

The men were separated from the women. The men wore their hats, and a cream-colored shawl or robe, with black stripes. The women sat in the galleries and in the boxes, while the men prayed and wept through the observances on the floor of the hall. The cantor was J. Wolf, and the sermon in the morning was delivered by Dr. Julius Hesc. He referred to the Dreyfus verdict, and said that it evidenced the fact that the persecution of the chosen race was still in progress in these enlightened days.

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris of the Temple Israel, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, preached in the afternoon and in his sermon said:

"There is one man in every one's thoughts to-day—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus. His life has seen much storm and darkness. And this man, once villified, has now the sympathy and admiration of the whole world. I see for him yet a sunny evening where the light shineth as the day."

The evening was passed in merrymaking. On the lower east side the streets became crowded soon after the holiday had ended. The restaurants and dance halls were soon filled to overflowing, and several hours were passed in enjoyment. Many of the blocks of tenement houses presented a very pretty sight, as every window contained a light.

A NEW CONSUL AT BREMEN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The President has appointed Henry W. Diederich, United States Consul at Magdeburg, to be Consul at Bremen, in place of Louis Lange, Jr., who retires as the result of an investigation by the State Department into his official methods. The appointment is a substantial promotion for Mr. Diederich, and was recommended by Senator Cullom.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Louis Lange, Jr., the late United States Consul at Bremen, was investigated officially a month ago by United States Consul General Frank Mason on serious charges. Mr. Mason, it is said, forwarded a full report of the matter to the State Department, at Washington.

On Sept. 12 the Weser Zeitung announced that Mr. Lange had resigned his post because of his disapproval of what he characterized as the "imperialistic policy of the McKinley Administration," which he had attacked in his Chicago newspaper, Die Rundschau, a Lutheran weekly.

Troops to Leave New Orleans.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—Gen. Frank, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has ordered the two garrisons now at New Orleans to McPherson Barracks, near Atlanta, owing to fear of yellow fever at the former place.

One Yellow Fever Death at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 14.—Fifteen new cases of yellow fever have been reported in the last twenty-four hours, and one death from the disease.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A DINNER TO SIR THOMAS

Mr. Iselin Entertains the Shamrock's Owner at All View.

GREAT WELCOME FOR THE ERIN

As the Yacht Steams Up the East River Every Craft Salutes Her—News of the Big Racers.

C. Oliver Iselin entertained Sir Thomas Lipton at a dinner at All View, New Rochelle, last evening, and the Irish Knight received a royal welcome. Mr. Iselin was assisted in receiving by his wife, Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Cora Randolph, Capt. Woodbury Kane, Mr. Herbert C. Leeds, Mr. Newberry Thorne, Col. Delancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Donnell Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin Jr., and Mr. W. Butler Duncan, Jr. Mr. Thomas Ratsey was with Sir Thomas.

The dinner was served in the banquet hall, and began at 8 o'clock. The handsome apartment was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns, and clusters of cut flowers, and after the function Sir Thomas declared himself as being delighted with his first formal reception in this country as the guest of the managing owner of the Columbia. Toasts were responded to by Messrs. Lipton, Morgan, Duncan, Thorne, and C. O. Iselin.

The Erin left her anchorage inside of Sandy Hook shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning, after leaving Mr. Fife, designer of the Shamrock, on board the tender Plymouth so as to superintend the shipping of the new gaff. The big white steamer plowed up the bay, through the East River and Hell Gate, and down the Sound to Premium Point, off which the Columbia and Defender swung at their moorings. Her progress was a continuous ovation of dipping colors and screams of welcome from the steam whistles of the numerous craft on the river and bay. The yacht arrived off Echo Bay at 5 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later Mr. C. O. Iselin put out from shore in his launch and was welcomed at the starboard gangway of Erin by Sir Thomas.

The yachts of the New Rochelle Club and the houses of that organization and the New Rochelle Rowing Club were dressed in multi-colored bunting in honor of the British yachtsman, and salutes were fired from the larger vessels in the harbor. The blue yacht ensign of the Royal Ulster Club was lowered and raised at intervals in acknowledgment of the salutations, and Sir Thomas doffed his cap in response to the hearty welcome by the yachtsmen of New Rochelle.

After a short conversation on the after deck of the Erin, Sir Thomas and Mr. Iselin stepped into the launch and steamed over to the landing at All View. There Mrs. Iselin welcomed the guest of honor.

"I am very happy to see you, Sir Thomas," she said, "I trust you enjoyed your sail down the Sound. It is one of our most picturesque bits of water."

Sir Thomas replied pleasantly that he found the scenery delightfully fascinating, and assured his hostess that his trip was a pleasant one. Mr. Ratsey came ashore in Erin's launch shortly afterward.

At 5:15 the Corsair steamed down the Sound and dropped anchor within a cable's length of the Erin, which had dropped her mud hook 100 yards to the westward of the Columbia. Commodore Morgan came ashore in his own launch after salutes had been exchanged between the two big yachts and colors dipped. After dinner Sir Thomas boarded the Erin, escorted by Messrs. Morgan and Iselin, and the yacht weighed anchor shortly after 10 o'clock and proceeded down to her old anchorage in the Horseshoe. The Corsair left a few minutes later for the New York Yacht Club station, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

Both Columbia and Defender had trial spins during the day. There was a fine northwest wind blowing, and in it the Columbia put in thirty miles of sailing. The drill of the crew was largely devoted to going about, and practicing the setting of the various sails. The Columbia carried a new mainsail, a heavier one than usual. Mr. Iselin said he has found that the heavy mainsail caused the Columbia to develop more speed.

The crew spent the afternoon getting the boat into shape for her run to-morrow. The Defender was out for several hours and tested a new outboard, her old one having been split on Wednesday. The Columbia will leave on Saturday, probably for Bristol, where she will have her final racing suit of sails fitted.

The Shamrock remained at her mooring inside Sandy Hook throughout the day. The broken gaff had been unshipped, and the crew and sailmakers, under the direction of Designer Fife, bent the head of the sail to the new spar that will replace it.

Sir Thomas cabled to Thorneycroft for a new aluminium gaff, stipulating that it must be made of heavier metal. The yacht will go out again to-day for another trial.

ESCAPE FROM HOUSE OF REFUGE.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 14.—While the girls in the House of Refuge for Women, in this city, were being marched from the Administration Building to the cottages, five of the girls made a dash from the ranks. The dash for a moment confused the matrons, but they kept the others in line and marched them to their quarters. The alarm was sounded and pursuit was started.

Two of the girls succeeded in scaling the high fence and fleeing into the near-by woods, but the other three became entangled in the barbed wire on top of the fence and were captured. The two who scaled the fence were finally captured while making their way to the New York Central station. They made a hard fight against their captors, but with no result.

The afternoon the more inmates succeeded in evading the guards and scaling the high board fence made good their escape. The girls have on the prison garb, and unless they get outside aid will undoubtedly be captured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Alexander Avenue; Albert Kraeger; damage slight.

3:20 A. M.—154 Norfolk Street; Michael Rosenberg; damage, $25.

4 A. M.—607 West Twenty-sixth Street; Frederick Deitsch; damage, $125.

4:45 A. M.—960 Second Avenue; William Finger; damage, $200.

7:10 A. M.—635 Ninth Avenue; Henry Doher; damage, $250.

9:45 A. M.—120 Clinton Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:50 A. M.—52 Allen Street; Rachel Rosenthal; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—59 Monroe Street; Louis Hymen; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—237 East Eightieth Street; owner unknown damage, $40.

7:40 P. M.—140 Baxter Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8 P. M.—237 Avenue C; Mary Murphy; damage slight.

8:40 P. M.—515 West Forty-eighth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

9:40 P. M.—203 Hester Street; Rocco Daniano; damage, $50.

9:45 P. M.—248 Mott Street; Tony Gallo; damage, $40.

10:45 P. M.—149 Delancey Street; Nathan Kauffmann; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 14.—A fire supposed of incendiary origin, to-day destroyed Reigard & Co.'s oil warehouse and J. M. Hughes's coal yards, and damaged John Kazmaier's brewery. The total loss is estimated at $20,000.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 14.—The large lumber mill and electric plant of the J. L. Rumbarger Lumber Company, at Dobbin, West Va., on the West Virginia Central Railway, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire started from the engine room. The loss is estimated at $45,000.

WALTHAM WATCHES
The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.
The "Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent upon request.
American Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

JUDGE'S REPROOF EFFECTIVE.

Atlantic County Grand Jury Finds Fifty-three Indictments.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 14.—The severe rating given by Supreme Court Justice Ludlow to the Atlantic County Grand Jury relative to illegal liquor selling resulted to-day in the indictment of six keepers of "speak easies," the greatest number ever indicted for that offense in the local courts.

Fifty-three true bills were found in all for various crimes. Willard Lee Hall, proprietor of Orleans Hall, whose house was very popular with members of the theatrical profession during the season, was indicted on the liquor selling charge. Three other hotel keepers in this city were also held besides E. G. Persico of Hammonton and Adolph Weisner of Pleasantville.

An interesting trial is promised when William Leonard, a negro snake doctor, against whom a true bill was found, is tried for practicing hypnotism on a number of patients.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—F. A. Stinson, Honduras.

ENDICOTT.—Francisco Pons, Havana.

EVERETT.—M. C. Collis, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—J. G. Jardine, London; John Auerbach, Bradford, England; J. Valle, Mexico; Gordon Bryan, Mexico.

GILSEY.—N. C. Goodwin father of Nat Goodwin, the actor, Boston; C. R. McCarthy, England.

GRAND.—M. E. Gillett, Tampa, Fla.

HOFFMAN.—E. Sterne, Paris; S. J. Gibbons, Kent, England; Sir Henry Lynch Bosse, Ireland.

IMPERIAL.—Alexander Wallace, Scotland; W. Grannis, Manchester, England; F. Bleue, Hamburg.

MANHATTAN.—Judge J. C. Gray, Albany.

MURRAY HILL.—M. D'Aubigne, London; A. M. Blakesley, Manufacturers' National Bank, Waterbury, Conn.; Howard Ferguson, Belfast; Gen. C. McKeever, Washington; Lieut. J. W. Joyce, United States Army.

NETHERLAND.—M. Valentine, Manchester, England; B. F. Steinman, London.

SAVOY.—B. Hale Homan, Paris.

ST. DENIS—J. D. Dennis, Yarmouth, N. S.

STURTEVANT.—C. L. Turner, Montreal.

WALDORF.—K. M. Boutwell, London; M. A. S. Henderson, Dundee, Scotland; Duke Caracciolo, Honorary Attaché of the Italian Embassy, Washington; Henry J. King, London; Alfred F. Mows, London; N. Rakahaski, Japan; Louis E. Newman, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Angell & Wheelock, Sayre, Penn.; H. D. Angell, racket store; Bay State Hotel.

Ashley, H., Harwood, N. Y.; dry goods.

Atwood, Miss A. H., Lockport, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Albert.

Angell, Mrs. Nettie, Norwich, N. Y., millinery; 35 East Ninth Street.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 539 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Blank, B. C., Livonia Station, N. Y., general merchant; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bacon, F. B., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, dry

ROBERT MAZET REJECTED

Declared to be Unavailable as Citizens' Union Candidate.

ACTION IN THE 19TH DISTRICT

The Executive Committee Scores His Record in Regard to Civil Service and Astoria Gas.

Nine members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, in the Nineteenth Assembly District, assembled in the Sherman Square Hotel last night and deliberated for nearly three hours over a proposition to oppose the renomination and re-election of Assemblyman Robert Mazet. Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the committee, presided, and Isaac H. Klein took an active part in the discussion.

The following preamble and resolution, adverse to Assemblyman Mazet, were adopted by a vote of 7 yeas to 2 nays:

Whereas, The misgovernment of our cities is directly traceable to the interference by the National parties with municipal administration, and the Citizens' Union was formed solely to emphasize and carry into effect the principle that the business affairs of New York City should be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by National or State politics; but since there exists, nevertheless, a misconception in the minds of the many citizens who believe that the purposes of the union would be subserved by a coalition with either National party organization for the purpose of electing any of the candidates of such National organization, irrespective of the effect of such action upon the relations of municipal and State politics.

Whereas, There has been a desire expressed through the public press and elsewhere as the result of such misconception, that the Citizens' Union of the Nineteenth Assembly District should co-operate with the Republican organization in the re-election of the Hon. Robert Mazet to be Assemblyman; and

Whereas, In its declaration of principles and objects, the Union has demanded that the civil service requirements of the Constitution of this State, should be put into effect, and has further demanded that the city should retain the ownership of its franchises, and that grants thereof should be for limited periods only; and,

Whereas, The Union is pledged in its declaration of principles and objects not to nominate any candidate unless his record is such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that if elected he will administer his office in all respects in accordance with the principles so enunciated; and,

Whereas, Mr. Mazet voted for the so-called starchless civil service law designed to nullify the civil service provisions of the Constitution and for the so-called Astoria Gas bill, which sought to vest public franchises in a private corporation in perpetuity; therefore,

Resolved, That the official record of Mr. Mazet, as shown by his votes herein stated, is not such as would justify public confidence that if elected he would administer his office in accordance with the declared principles and objects of the Citizens' Union, and that he is, therefore, unavailable as our candidate.

Chairman Price and his associate members of the Executive Committee said that no further action would be taken by that body in this matter, and that no names of candidates in opposition to Mr. Mazet had been suggested in their meeting. Mr. Price also said that it was not deemed expedient to make public the names of the committeemen who voted for and against the foregoing preamble and resolution.

There was a very spirited discussion, which was continued even after the meeting adjourned.

REPLY TO CITIZENS' UNION.

Mr. Quigg Makes Public Correspondence Relating to His Fusion Plan—The Union Criticised.

By way of response to the resolve of the Citizens' Union to make its nominations in advance of those of the regular parties and to avoid conferences with the representatives of those parties, President Quigg of the Republican County Committee yesterday made public the correspondence which has passed between him and Vice Chairman Abner S. Haight of the Citizens' Union Central City Committee. This correspondence tells the story of Mr. Quigg's efforts to secure the co-operation of the union in a general anti-Tammany alliance. In giving it out, Mr. Quigg expressed regret that a meeting had not been arranged.

"There is no substantial difference," said Mr. Quigg, "between the purposes of the independent voters in New York with regard to county and city affairs and the purposes of the Republican Party. I have been going on the assumption that we all regarded Tammany Hall as something in the nature of a semi-criminal conspiracy against the public welfare rather than as a legitimate political organization, and that a campaign against Tammany Hall would engage the hearty and sympathetic support of all Republicans and all independents."

On Aug. 18 Mr. Quigg wrote to Mr. Haight that he would "like to have an opportunity to place before your committee certain considerations with regard to the election in the County of New York next Fall" and suggesting that "it might be well to have it understood that this conference is informal and simply for the purpose of an exchange of views." Acknowledging receipt of this on Aug. 26, Mr. Haight wrote: "The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union will hold a meeting at an early date, when your communication will receive consideration and further response."

Receiving no further reply to his proposition, Mr. Quigg again addressed Mr. Haight on Sept. 5, explaining that he did so "in the hope that it may please the committee to permit me to place before it the views and the plans which the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee has been for some months entertaining."

On the same day that this was sent and before it had been delivered, Mr. Haight wrote asking Mr. Quigg for a statement in writing of the subjects on which he desired to have a conference. Later Mr. Haight acknowledged the receipt of the above and said that he would lay it before the Executive Committee. On Sept. 7 Mr. Haight notified Mr. Quigg that his letter of Sept. 5 had been submitted to that committee, and, "in view of the importance of the matters referred to, it was decided that they should be considered by a full meeting of the Central Cities Committee," called for Sept. 13.

In a note acknowledging this communication, Mr. Quigg expressed the "hope that the result of your deliberations will be such a union both of sentiment and effort as will result in the public interest."

The correspondence closes with a letter from John M. Weed, Chairman of the Executive Committee, to Mr. Quigg, under date of yesterday, as follows:

Replying to your communication of Sept. 5, I beg to say that while the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union would be glad to grant you the courtesy of an interview, they feel that in view of a possible misinterpretation of the objects of the suggested informal meeting, it would be inadvisable that such meeting take place. They also beg me to notify you that any views you may care to express in the form of a written memorandum, would be respectfully and courteously received.

In spite of the decision of the Citizens' Union Committee, the Republican leaders are confident that their efforts at harmonizing the opposition to Tammany will win support for the party among the independent voters, whose attitude, they assert, is not correctly represented by the present Citizens Union organization. Practical understandings on Assembly and Aldermanic nominations have already been reached, it is claimed, with the local Citizens' Union committees in the Fifth, Twenty-first, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Districts.

FAVORS GOLD, AGAINST TRUSTS.

Brooklyn Democratic Club Adopts a National Platform Report.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club held last night the Committee on National Affairs made a report, that was adopted by the club, in which it set forth a National platform for the coming campaign.

In brief, the platform favors civil service; favors tariff for revenue only; denounces all forms of trusts; favors the income tax and the repeal of the statute authorizing the reissue of legal tender Treasury notes; favors gold currency; denounces Mr. McKinley for retaining Secretary Alger as long as he did; denounces incompetency in the army; denounces the suspension of Gen. Eagan with salary; denounces the suspended action of the Administration in the Carter case; denounces the Payne-Hanna shipping bill; denounces the failure of the Government to grant the Filipinos self-government, and favors the repeal of all duties on lumber.

CANAL RING AND ASSEMBLY.

Frank Campbell Thinks the Governor's Apology Will Help Democrats.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, reached the city yesterday from his home in Bath. On his way, Mr. Campbell visited Senator Hill, and he avowed his intention of calling on Mr. Croker, and upon ex-Senator Murphy, if he can find him, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of opening State headquarters in this city. To-morrow Mr. Campbell will start for Chicago to attend the meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Democratic National Committee, of which he is a member, and of which John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is the Chairman.

Mr. Campbell, in talking of the prospects of Democratic success in the coming campaign, said that he based his hopes for capturing the Assembly largely upon the bad impression Gov. Roosevelt has made in the up-State counties by his defense of the canal ring.

"I heard Gov. Roosevelt's speech at Hornellsville," Mr. Campbell said, "and I blushed to think that a man who, when a candidate for Governor, declared he would prosecute the canal thieves is now apologizing for them. State Controller Morgan has reported that he will not pay any of the claims presented in connection with canal construction and repairs. Col. Partridge, Gov. Roosevelt's own appointee, on the other hand, not only recommends, but also insists, on the payment of these claims. If Mr. Morgan is right, I can see nothing left for the Governor to do but to remove Col. Partridge. If, however, the Governor is right, then Mr. Morgan is not fit for his office."

Telephone Service

IN MANHATTAN from

$75 a Year

33,000 stations.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

18 Cortlandt St. 15 Dey St. 952 Broadway. 115 W. 18th St.

SLATE OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Annual Convention of the Party in Kings County.

The Prohibition Party of Kings County held its annual convention last night at 515 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and decided upon its slate for the coming elections. John F. Burgyes was chosen Chairman of the convention, and Preston E. Terry spoke at length upon the progress made during the last year in the prohibition cause. He denounced the state of affairs at Coney Island, condemned the position of the Government of the United States on the canteen question, and denounced the Raines law.

The slate decided upon was as follows: For Sheriff, John W. D. Quail; County Treasurer, William W. Passage; District Attorney, A. L. Martin; County Registrar, William Cleverly; Alderman in Sixth District, A. M. Tuttle; Assemblyman, William B. Walt; Alderman in Eighth District, G. H. McEathron; Assemblyman, H. C. Taylor; Alderman in Eleventh District, William Anderson; Assemblyman, J. H. Applegate. The rest of the candidates for Aldermen and Assemblymen for the remaining districts will be selected later.

MR. SHEEHAN ON THE STUMP.

Leaders in the Ninth Allege Spite Official Interference.

John C. Sheehan made his first appearance on the stump in this campaign at a meeting of his adherents held last night at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. He was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm, and was often applauded in the course of his remarks, which were brief, and confined chiefly to denials of the stories circulated against him by his opponents. Mr. Sheehan declared that instead of employing cheap non-union labor on his contracts, he paid his men more than the union rate.

The Sheehan leaders in the Ninth assert that the merchants and shopkeepers among their followers are being interfered with by the agents of the Bureau of Incumbrances, and they point to this as another instance of the way the Croker influence is being exerted to terrorize the voters of the district.

Croker's Secretary for Goodwin.

The followers of Frank J. Goodwin held a rousing meeting at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street last evening, at which the principal speaker was Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's private secretary. There was a large number of Goodwin's followers present.

Mr. Dady Again Defeated in Court.

Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court yesterday, decided against Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, compelling him to file supplemental lists of election officials in the Fifth, Sixth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth wards with the Board of Police. Judge Hurd thus follows his original decision compelling Mr. Dady to file the lists prepared by the executive members instead of lists prepared by himself. The complaint in the case was made by executive members, including William J. Buttling of the Fifth Ward.

Mr. Hickey Aldermanic Candidate.

John J. Hickey, a member of Tammany Hall General Committee in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, is a candidate for Alderman in place of Alderman Henry Geiger, who seeks renomination. At a meeting held at 163d Street and Third Avenue last night, which was largely attended, a committee was appointed to further Mr. Hickey's candidacy.

Cabinet Member to Speak in Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Postmaster General Smith will speak for the Administration in the Ohio campaign. No definite programme has yet been arranged for Mr. Smith, but it is probable that his oratorical campaign will begin immediately after the visit of the Presidential party to Chicago.

Prohibitionist Declines Nomination.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary John Willis Baer of the Society of Christian Endeavor addressed a letter to-day to F. W. Clark of Boston, Secretary of yesterday's Prohibition State Convention, in Worcester, declining its nomination of himself for Governor. Secretary Baer gives no reason for his declination.

Dunkirk Man for Tax Commissioner.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk, who is slated to succeed State Tax Commissioner Heermance, was at the Capitol to-day. Mr Stearns said that it would be useless to deny the rumor that the Governor shortly would announce his appointment, as the secret had leaked out.

An Oneida County Nomination.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 14.—W. E. Richards of Utica was to-day renominated by the Republicans of Oneida County for County Treasurer, after a very exciting contest. He won by two votes over Joseph Porter of Rome.

Nominated on the 299th Ballot.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Joseph J. Gill of Steubenville was nominated for Congress by the Sixteenth Congressional District Republican Convention, on the two hundred and ninety-ninth ballot, to-day.

Joseph Allen Hanged at Helena.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 14.—In a drizzling rain at 10 o'clock this morning Joseph Allen, a half-breed Indian, was hanged in the county jail yard. He was convicted of murdering his partner in the sheep shearing business, a man named Reynolds, that he might procure his companion's half interest in a twenty-one-dollar check, the proceeds of their last joint work. At his trial he maintained that he killed Reynolds in self-defense, as the latter was advancing toward him in a threatening manner with a stick of cordwood in his hands.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

COMMISSIONERS CALLED HOME

The President Notifies Col. Denby and Prof. Worcester to Return from the Philippines.

MANILA, Sept. 14.—Col. Charles Denby and Prof. Dean Worcester, members of the Philippine Commission, have received instructions from President McKinley asking them to return as soon as possible. They will embark on the steamer Empress of India, which sails from Hongkong Sept. 26.

It is not known whether the clerical force will return with them or remain here. The Commissioners had just moved into new offices and had expected to spend some months working on the establishment of Municipal Government.

Filipino Police Begin Their Duties.

MANILA, Sept. 14.—The Filipino police, numbering 250 men, armed with revolvers and clubs, became operative at Manila today. The force is controlled by the Provost Marshal, and was reviewed on the Luneta.

THE PARAGUA SHELLS A TOWN.

Insurgents in Balemao Silenced in Twenty Minutes—No Losses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

Manila, Sept. 14.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Davidson, commanding Paragua, reports sharp engagement at Balemao. Vessel struck many times by rifle shots; no casualties. Paragua silenced insurgents' fire in twenty minutes; range, from 400 to 900 yards. Occasion, capture Filipino schooner, which Davidson destroyed. WATSON.

Balemao is in the Province of Masbate, south of Luzon and north of Visayas.

ANXIOUSLY AWAIT AMERICANS.

Natives in Zamar Threaten to Rebel Against Filipino Extortion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Mail advices received at the War Department from Manila state that the natives of the Island of Zamar are praying for the speedy arrival of the Americans, and will welcome the hoisting of the American flag.

It is said that as a result of the forcible collection of taxes by the emissaries of the insurgents, who take all they have, the natives are in a state of semi-starvation. They have no faith in the Tagalos, and they earnestly desire American protection.

An insurgent leader, Gen. Lucban, has bolted to Japan, taking with him $2,600 collected by him for the insurgents. The agents of the insurgents endeavor to force the natives to join their forces, which they will not do. The condition in the island, it is asserted, is rapidly approaching riot and anarchy, as the heavy and continued drag upon them in the form of tribute exasperates them, and they, the letter says, threaten desperate resistance if it continues.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Manila American Discusses Their Condition and Legal Status.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Manila American, a copy of which has been received at the War Department, discusses the Chinese situation in the Philippines, and what it has to say becomes interesting in view of the order of Gen. Otis to enforce the Chinese immigration laws and Chinese Exclusion act against the Chinese in the Philippines. The paper says:

"In the native inhabitants of these islands the Chinos long ago discovered a kindred race, the climate suited him, and he found the country naturally richer and less crowded than China. Since then he has been here and, as the country cannot very well do without him, it is safe to say he is here to stay. His sojourn in the land, and his association with the natives, modified his ideas a little.

"Most of the Chinos born in the islands have foresworn their allegiance to the Emperor of China. They wear no queue, and after living their life here they have no desire that after death their bodies should rest in the soil of the 'Flowery Kingdom'.

"Chinos have intermarried largely with the Tagalos and Mestizos, and as a class the Chinese Mestizos have seemingly more than held their own. Under the Spanish régime, many of them had acquired wealth and received appointments to important positions. To-day there are lots of Chinese Mestizos officers in the insurgent army, and they are said to be the bitterest insurrectos of all.

"Most of the Mestizos are of the Catholic faith, and numerous Chinos have been converted. Granting that the Chinos of the Philippines have already made some progress, it is possible that education and changed conditions will do much for their children. But the problem is not one of posterity alone. The Chinos of the present must be first considered. Is he entitled to all the rights that will be given the Filipinos and is the status of his citizenship to be the same?

"The laws of the United States forbid the naturalization of Chinese, but the Chinos who were born here, or who were in the Philippines at the time the islands passed under American control, might stand on a different footing."

THE TARTAR IS RELEASED.

British Governor at Hongkong Issues Clearance Papers—Vessel Not More Crowded than Others.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Clearance papers have been allowed the Tartar at Hongkong. It is expected that she will proceed to the United States at once.

The information that clearance had been allowed came in a dispatch to Adjt. Gen. Corbin this morning from Col. Metcalfe, commanding the Twentieth Kansas and the troops aboard the transport. It is supposed that clearance papers were allowed upon the suggestion of the British Foreign Office to the British Governor at Hongkong that it would be unwise to interfere with American transports.

Another dispatch from Col. Metcalfe, in reply to one sent yesterday, states that the Tartar was no more overcrowded, and that the food was as good as on other transports leaving Manila. He said that the trouble arose among the discharged regular soldiers who were returning home on board the ship.

The text of the dispatches on the subject of the release of the Tartar is as follows:

Hongkong, Sept. 14.

Corbin, Washington.

Clearance allowed; sail to-day.

METCALFE.

Corbin, Washington

No more crowded than other transports; has been no cause for complaint about food, complaints made by discharged regulars.

METCALFE.

Manila, Sept. 14.

Adjutant General, Washington.

No complaints received of overcrowding the Tartar before sailing; troops and others on Tartar supplied with same kind of food as troops you mention. Discharged soldiers, of whom the Tartar carries 407, apt to be fault finding. OTIS.

The incident is now regarded as closed. It is learned at the State Department that the representations made to Mr. Choate, our Ambassador at London, on this subject, were not in the nature of a protest. The authorities here had convinced themselves that they had no right to claim exemption for the Tartar from the operation of British law in a British port, because the nationality of the ship had not been changed to American by the mere fact that she had been chartered for a certain specific duty by our officers.

But the basis of the application to the British Government was the fact that the ship had been altered in her interior arrangements since her original inspection, and the issue of the permit to carry passengers with the result that she is now fully in accord with the requirements of the British law even for the 1,200 odd troops on board.

It is said at the State Department that the Hongkong authorities must also have taken this view and have acted voluntarily in releasing the ship, for there was not time before that act to have heard from London.

IDAHO'S GOVERNOR IS PLEASED.

Thanks the War Department for Care of Troops from His State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The War Department has given out the following:

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5.

Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—In company with Senator George L. Shoup, the Adjutant General of Idaho, and other citizens of my State, I arrived in San Francisco the last week in August for the purpose of welcoming the Idaho Volunteers returning from the Philippine Islands.

In my capacity as an official of the State of Idaho it gives me much pleasure to inform you that the arrangements made by the War Department officials of the Department of California for the reception, care, and maintenance of these troops, their accommodation in camp, and the courtesies extended to our people, have been ample and gratifying.

Knowing the great interest that the War Department has taken in all matters pertaining to the Volunteer Army, I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to that of other Governors of the various States whose troops have been received here and are now being mustered out.

Your most obedient servant,

FRANK STEUNENBERG,
Governor of Idaho.

INDIANS AS VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. Tillman Will Command a Company Composed Partly of Red Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—James H. Tillman, a nephew of ex-Senator Tillman of South Carolina, and who served as Lieutenant Colonel and for a short time as Colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers in the Spanish war, has been promised by the President a Captaincy in one of the new volunteer regiments.

Col. Tillman came to Washington hoping to raise an independent company of scouts. The President did not approve of forming any independent commands at this time, but said there was no objection to enlisting a certain proportion of Indians in a company which he authorized Capt. Tillman to organize. A. A. Girard, formerly of the Rough Riders, has been named as First Lieutenant of Capt. Tillman's company.

One platoon of the company will be composed of educated Indians, leading men of the Chippewa, Nez Perces, and other tribes. Chiefs Joseph and Pug-a-ma-gi-shing of these tribes are much interested in the work and have been in Washington with Capt. Tillman. The two remaining platoons will be composed of South Carolinians. Recruiting stations will be opened in South Carolina and St. Paul, Minn. Already enough men to fill a regiment have applied, so the question of personnel is only one of selection.

Capt. Tillman was the youngest Colonel in the Spanish war and is Vice Commander of the Spanish War Veterans' Association. Lieut. Girard is Chief of Ordnance and a member of the council of administration of the same organization.

Chief Quartermaster Pope Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Major James W. Pope has been relieved as Chief Quartermaster at Manila, his place being taken by Major Crosby P. Miller.

Supervisor Tingar Fatally Hurt.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Supervisor Horace Tingar, aged sixty-five years, of Clermont, died as a result of an accident while driving to Germantown yesterday. While descending a hill his foot slipped off the wagon brake and he fell between the horses, becoming entangled in the whiffletrees. The team ran away, dragging him. His head and body were mangled and he died three hours later.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...5:41	Sun sets...6:09	Moon sets..12:51		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....3:22	Gov. Isl'd...3:36	H. Gate....5:32		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S Hook....3:49	Gov. Isl'd...4:11	H. Gate....6:07		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cametense, Barbados, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick..	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §15 for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 8, and up to Sept. §15 for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 15.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Sept. 8.
Gairloch, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.
Idaho, Hull, Sept. 8.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 9.
Masconomo, Cardiff, Aug. 31.
Parengo, London, Aug. 30.
Menantic, Antwerp, Sept. 1.
Norge, Christiansand, Sept. 2.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Sept. 8.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 9.
Avona, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.
Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 2.
Delke Rickmers, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 9.
Yucatan, Havana, Sept. 11.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 17.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Sept. 2.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Cynthiana, Stettin, Aug. 30.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 9.
Mohawk, London, Sept. 7.

MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, Sept. 11.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 7.
Inchmore, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Sept. 12.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 7.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Allegheny, Port Limon, Sept. 12.
Amagonense, Para, Sept. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
Georgian, London, Sept. 7.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 9.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Alps, Santa Martha, Sept. 13
Hataso, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 13

Arrived.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Sept. 5 and Southampton 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 P. M.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) Lafrentz, Santos Aug. 23 and St. Lucia Sept. 6, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Savannah Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS San Augustine, (Span.,) Suarz, Vera Cruz Sept. 5 and Havana 10th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Frohlich, Hamburg Sept. 3 and Boulogne 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:25 P. M.

SS El Norte, (new,) Quick, Newport News, Va., in ballast to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Hettmeyer, Shields Aug. 30, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 14, 9:30 P. M., north, moderate, clear.

Sailed.

SS Christiania, (Ger.,) for Stettin, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Irrawaddy for Trinidad, &c.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Herald, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Saratoga, for Nassau
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon.
SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS San Marcos, for Galveston. Passed out Sandy Hook at 1:15 A. M. 15th.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 4:35 P. M. to-day and proceeded, and arr. at Southampton at 8:25 P. M.

SS Woolloomooloo, (Br.,) Capt. Pontin, sld. from Havre for New York yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 4:36 P. M. to-day.

SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavetelli, sld. from Porto Empedocle for New York Sept. 6.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York for Marseilles, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 3:45 A. M. Sept. 15.

SS Devonshire, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., &c., Sept. 10.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, sld. from Porto Empedocle for New York Sept. 9.

SS Trongate, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Galveston via Norfolk, arr. at Marseilles Sept. 11.

SS Benalder, (Br.,) Capt. Sarchet, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Sept. 12.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Sept. 12.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from Bremen for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Mueller, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Auchonarden, (Br.,) Capt. Peat, from New York via St. Vincent C. V., arr. at Algoa Bay Sept. 7.

SS Boyne, (Br.,) Capt. Barlow, from New York, arr. at Bordeaux Sept. 11

SS Dalecarlia, (Ger.,) Capt. Wallis, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Sept. 11.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, (from Bremen,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6 P. M to-day.

SS Werkendam (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, sld. from Hamburg for New York at midnight yesterday.

SS George Fleming, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York Sept. 7.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Scottish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, sld from Rio Janeiro for New York Sept. 12.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from Gothenburg for New York, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Numidian, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Advance arr. at Colon at 7 A. M. yesterday.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

A Sense-and-Cents Clothing Talk.

Middle of September. Autumn begins on the 23d. The time is ripe to stress the attractions of our Clothing stock. Its magnitude is taken for granted. You never find the Macy advertising associated with trifling quantities. That's sufficient concerning the matter of mere bulk. Our colossal success of Summer has been the inspiration of preparations for the dawning season. Splendid achievements had to be surpassed. That thought nerved us—armed us with intenser purpose and more tremendous energy. The Macy mark is high, but we've planned to go beyond it. Napoleon said: "There Shall Be No Alps"—and he marched into Italy. We say: "There Shall Be No Obstacles"—and on we march to the quick-time of progress and enterprise.

Our Clothing is secured from the best American manufacturers. Oftener than not we are in a position to decree prices. Thus it comes that you find values here that other dealers cannot parallel. The bargains are not periodical or ephemeral. They are continuous—vital elements of the business, always. The following quotations sustain and justify the foregoing preface:

Men's Sack Suits, made of first-class all-wool cheviot in nobby stripes and checks; all the newest colorings in medium shades for autumn wear, lined with good quality mohair serge.

$10.00 value; at $7.49

Men's Sack Suits, made of wide-wale blue serge, medium weight, handsomely tailored, excellently trimmed, the fitting is faultless, regular, stout and thin sizes.

$12.00 value; at $8.74

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, made of pure worsted, neat checks and stripes, lined with double warped Italian cloth, beautifully tailored and finished. Made to fit.

$15.00 value; at $10.74

Men's Sack Suits, made of finest worsteds and cheviots, double-breasted vests, workmanship, style and general tone equal to custom productions. They'll please the tasteful.

$30.00 value; at $21.88

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of very fine Clay weave diagonal—finished and trimmed in a way that makes the best judge think they are custom productions.

$15.00 value; at $11.99

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made of extra quality Oxford vicuna, lined and faced with pure dye silk, exceedingly stylish, swell, ultra, swagger, smart and what not.

$25.00 value; at $18.74

Men's Top Coats, made of dependable covert cloth, lined with pure dye silk. These are ideal Coats for this particular season of the year—stylish and serviceable.

$10.00 value; at $7.49

Men's Trousers, made of choice all-wool cassimeres, tony patterns, including the effective and popular overplaids, tailoring and fitting will stand the test of critical comparison.

$5.00 value; at $3.29

Representative Items from the Boys' Stock.

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, made of pretty all-wool cheviots, carefully and artistically tailored and trimmed, sizes 14 to 19 years.

$7.50 value; at $5.63

Boys' Two-piece Suits, with extra trousers, made of all-wool checked, striped and plaided fabrics—wonderful for wear.

$5.00 value; at $3.74

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of all-wool blue serge, trimmed with silk soutache braid—dressy and durable. Right for present wear.

$5.00 value; at $3.44

Boys' Vestee Suits, made of strictly all-wool materials, silk faced, finished with embroidered shield—3 to 8 years. Compare them with others.

$4.00 value; at $2.82

We Make Clothes to Order.

The salient points upon which success hinges in Clothes made-to-measure are: Quality and Variety of Materials; Workmanship, Fitting and Price. We know what tasteful, stylish, practical men take to. Our preparations have been largely governed by that knowledge. Come to the Annex. Look over the display of Suitings, Trouserings, Vestings and Overcoatings with sharp, critical eyes. Not a trace of shoddy, not a hint of last season. The stock is diversified, comprehensive and *absolutely new.*

Made-to-Measure Suits.

Your choice of fifty of the newest patterns and colorings in cassimeres and cheviots, single or double breasted Sack or Cutaway Suits, splendid linings and trimmings, skillful, painstaking tailoring.

$35.00 value; at . . $23.74

Made-to-Measure Coats.

Top Coats, made to measure, choice of the latest effects, in fine coverts, vicunas, cheviots and thibets—black, blue, Oxford, tan, and other shades. Lined with pure dye silk. Every detail guaranteed.

$30.00 value; at . . $19.98

Ready with Men's Autumn Hats.

Do you know the Macy Hat Department? Situated in the Annex, adjacent to the Clothing. There is where you should buy your Autumn Hat. The reasons are simple. You know why. Because we sell the exact blocks, colors and qualities from 50c. to $1.50 less than exclusive Hat dealers and Clothiers charge. The tone, air and general excellence of our Hats and their Hats are identical. The only difference is in the price.

Men's Derby Hats, finest fur felt, latest Fall shapes, band and binding of the best quality, Russia leather sweat-band, black and russet . $2.99

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, all the most fashionable styles and colors, fine trimmings. See them before deciding $2.49

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats, the same grades and styles will cost you $3.00 elsewhere; our price is only $1.88

Men's Golf and Bicycle Caps, a very extensive line to select from. We are informed that it is the biggest

The Wanamaker Store.

"Dewey" Decorations

FLAGS, bunting and patriotic decorations,—all the outward and visible forms of cordial and patriotic welcome,—are here in quantities unprecedented and in qualities reliable. There has never been a stronger demand for them, even in war-time.

Flags of all grades, from the printed, buttonhole size to the biggest blaze of glory that ever burned in silk or bunting. There is no demand too small and no order too large for our stock or facilities.

Bunting in plenty, and plenty is needed. Poles and hangers for flags, standards for banners;—everything needed for your share of the "Hurrah to you, Admiral;" down to mere halliards and little brass eagles.

Prices are Wanamaker prices;—always fair, generally lowest, invariably satisfactory because they are affixed to nothing but satisfactory goods.

New Lamps at Half Prices Absolutely perfect goods, and fresh from the factory. It is no fault of finish or quality that cuts their prices in two. It is simply one of the trade accidents that affect lamp-makers as well as other people. There's a tragedy element in the transaction from the maker's standpoint, but it's all pure joy from yours.

First-class and high-class goods, in hand decorations. Banquet and reception sizes.

Regular $50 Lamps at $25
Regular $35 Lamps at $17.50
Regular $15 Lamps at $7.50
Regular $7. Lamps at $3

Basement.

Fine French and Austrian Plates Half Prices They are to be found on the main floor, Tenth street, this morning. Fine imported china plates, in exquisite decorations of colors and gold. Three kinds, marked at half and less their regular market valuation:

At 25c. each—Qualities that were up to 60c.
At 50c. each—Kinds that sell regularly up to $1.
At $1 each—Considered excellent values usually at $2.

Other Pieces of Fine China, Bargains Also This collection is nearby the plates mentioned above and includes various separate pieces of high-grade china, all priced at just half their actual worth:

5 kinds of Salad Dishes, at 50c. to $2.25, and every one worth fully double.
4 kinds of Chop Plates, at 75c. to $2, all worth double.
Pudding Sets, at $1.50 and $3.50; should be $3 and $7.
Fish Sets, at $3.50; value $7.
Cups and Saucers, bouillon and teas, at 50c. They would be fair at $1.

Main floor, Tenth street

"Jumbo" Peanut Squares The largest and best peanuts are called Jumbos. They are used in this candy—so we apply the name to it as well. The nuts, mixed with pure sugar and molasses, make a really delicious candy. It's 18c. a pound.

Chocolate-covered Caramels—you must know them by this time—at only 20c., though other dealers say 30c. or 40c. for equal quality.

Basement.

Colored Waists A new lot. Shapley, neat and fashionable. Serviceable, especially. Made for Autumn service in Autumn's leading styles. Finished with taste and skill. One phase of a great assortment.

85c.—Flannelette, red, black or blue stripes; detachable collar.
$1—Solid color nearsilk, blue, cerise, violet or black; yoke back; full front with plaits.
$1.25—Solid-color flannel; yoke and plaits in back; full front with rows of bias braid.
$1.50—Solid-color cashmere, red, blue or black; yoke and plaits in back; full front.
$1.75—Solid-color flannel, red, blue, black or purple; yoke and plaits in back; full front braided.
$2.25—Fine flannel; full front; plaits across bust piped with black; plaited yoke in back.
$2.75—Solid-color cashmere; full front fine plaits; yoke and plaits in back.
$3.75—Excellent French flannel; red, olive, black or violet; full front; yoke and plaits in back.

Velveteen, $4.50, $5 to $10. Mohair, $1 to $8.75.

Flannelette Petticoats Surprisingly cheap, yet attractive in pattern and making and trimming. One sort at 25c., another at 35c. and at 50c., 65c., 75c. and 85c. The weather and the low prices both suggest the need of these.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sea Salt and Perfumes Let the Summer sea-baths continue. Sea Salt, plain, or delicately violet scented, almost as healthful as old ocean's self. Real Sea Salt with a vigorous briny quality. And perfumes for connoisseurs. Prices diminutive:

Sea Salt, 10 lb. bag, 12c.
Perfumed Violet Sea Salt, in bottles; 25c. and 50c.
Bay Rum, 8-oz. bottle 10c.
Triple Extracts by the ounce—Violet, Opoponax, White Rose, Heliotrope, Carnation Pink, Lilac Flowers, Crab Apple, Stephanotis and Jockey Club—we furnish bottles—25c. an ounce.
Triple Extracts—Wood Violet, Violet, Peau d'Espagne, White Lilac, White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Carnation Pink, White Heliotrope, 29c. oz.

Tenth street.

A Leather Sale Leather goods with character. Trim, decided novelties, stamped with this season's expression. All new as can be and pretty as can be. Made carefully and well, out of first-quality leather. That lends effect to these markings:

$1—Combination pocketbooks, real seal, calf and seal lined, leather throughout.
$1—Tuck pocketbooks, seal.
$1.50 and $1.75—Long, narrow combination pocketbooks with invisible fastenings; closed with tuck or button; seal, levant and alligator.
25c. to 65c.—English coin purses.
50c. to $6.25—Chatelaines, all the new styles in endless assortment; seal, levant, alligator, monkey, in plain metal or leather-covered frames.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

THE FATAL FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Many Gallant Rescues from the House in Which Mrs. Kennedy Perished —Several Persons Injured.

The destructive fire which raged in the building at 1,301 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning caused the death of one woman, injury to a number of other tenants, completely gutted the building and badly damaged the one adjoining, and made homeless twenty-two families, numbering in all nearly 100 persons. Many heroic rescues prevented a much greater loss of life.

The woman who perished was Mrs. Catherine Kennedy, forty-five years old, who was overcome by the smoke and burned to death in the hallway on the top floor, just outside her apartments, where her charred body was subsequently found.

Thomas Freeman, who lived with his family in the burned building, was so badly burned and cut by broken glass while rescuing his wife and children and other tenants that he was removed to St. John's Hospital in a serious condition. Several other persons were burned, bruised, and overcome by smoke.

The building in which the fire occurred is of brick and five stories high. It is one of two which are built on three lots. It is believed that the flames originated in the cellar, under the upholstery store of George Schwaner. This cellar was filled with excelsior and hair mattings. At 12:30 o'clock the Kennedy family, who lived on the top floor, were awakened by a suffocating cloud of smoke, which filled their rooms. Only Mrs. Kennedy and her fifteen-year-old son, David, were in the rooms at the time. They ran screaming to the hallways, and a moment later all the tenants in both buildings were aroused and a panic ensued.

Three alarms were sent in, bringing out nine engines and Chiefs Dale and Murray. Before the engines had arrived Thomas Freeman had rescued his family. Freeman is a Long Island Railroad gateman and stands guard at the Nostrand Avenue crossing, from which his home is in plain view. When he saw the flames leaping from the windows of the building, on the first floor of which lived his wife and children, he decided to go to the rescue. He closed his gates and dashed for the house. In order to reach his family it was necessary to smash a window. He did this with his hands, cutting them badly and opening an artery in one of his wrists. He carried his wife and children to safety and then rescued several neighbors, when he became too weakened by loss of blood to continue.

The fire leaped from window to window with rapidity, eating away the flimsy woodwork of the sashes and cases and driving the frightened tenants to the rear. Some of them leaped from the windows. Others were so terror-stricken that the firemen and neighbors were forced to drag them out. Many of the rescuers were hurt, and the ambulance surgeons were kept busy. On the top floor young Kennedy was leading his mother through the blinding smoke to the fire escape, when they became separated. The boy searched in vain for his mother and barely escaped with his life after being badly burned. Mrs. Kennedy's husband and another son were not at home at the time of the fire. The loss on the building will reach $15,000 and the tenants' lost property is valued at $5,000

Play to be Acted by Little Mothers.

An entertainment will be given to-morrow afternoon and evening at the Holiday House of the Little Mothers' Aid Association in Pelham Park for the benefit of the sewing and cooking sections of the Little Mothers' Homemaking Department. The children will appear in a play arranged especially for them, and they will also serve refreshments to the guests. There will be music by a number of musicians who have offered their services.

PAINT, OIL, AND VARNISH CLUB.

Delegates to the Cleveland Convention Elected—Price of Paint May Go Up.

The first meeting after the Summer vacation of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club was held last evening at the Down Town Association's rooms in Pine Street. About fifty members of the club were present. W. H. Andrews, President of the club, was in the chair. The meeting was preceded by a dinner.

The most important business was the election of three delegates to the annual convention of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, which is to be held at Cleveland Oct. 3, 4, and 5. A letter from the Secretary of the association was read, detailing some of the important questions to be discussed by the convention, and urging the presence of as many business men interested in such questions as possible. The New York club was also invited to submit subjects for consideration by the convention. George W. Baily, John M. Peters, and G. W. Gladwin were unanimously elected delegates to the convention.

Among other business was the presentation of reports from the executive, arbitration, varnish, transportation, and lighterage and other committees. The Chairmen of several committees alluded to the present high price of turpentine and various materials used in the manufacture of paints, and declared their opinion that a corresponding rise in the price of paints was necessary.

RICHARD TIGHE WILL CASE.

Surrogate's Final Decree Shows the Estate Is Worth $1,785,795.

A decree handed down by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday shows that the estate of the late "Sir" Richard Tighe, the eccentric millionaire of Union Square, who died in 1896, was worth $1,785,795, and consisted chiefly of personal property. By his will the deceased left almost all his estate to the relatives of his wife. The will was strenuously contested by a number of his relatives in Westmeath, Ireland, from where his family emigrated to this country, and a number of persons in this country, who claimed to be first and second cousins. It was maintained by "Sir" Richard's American relatives that they were the descendants of a half-brother of his, who was also named Richard Tighe. Innumerable commissions were sent to Ireland to collect evidence, and, after a hearing extending over two years, the Surrogate upheld the will.

The decree entered by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday was for the purpose of settling the estate. He says that he finds the value of the property to be as stated, and that the executrices of the will, Augusta S. Hochstaetter, Marie Louise Peckham, and Ellen C. Goldschmidt, are entitled to commissions for their administration of the estate amounting to $22,476 each.

New Morgan Liner El Norte Here.

The Morgan Line's new steamer El Norte arrived yesterday morning from the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. She is in command of Capt. Robert B. Quick, commodore of the line. The El Norte is one of a new fleet building to take the place of the vessels sold last year to the Government, and is named after the one which achieved fame as the Yankee, manned by the New York Naval Militia. The new boat is estimated to have cost $800,000. She is a steel freighter with a length, over all, of 406 feet, breadth, 48 feet. Her gross tonnage is 4,665, and she can make 17 knots an hour. She will ply between here and New Orleans. The El Norte is capable of being turned into a cruiser upon short notice, with a battery of twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns.

CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF PLAY

Open Tournament on the Links of the Baltimore Country Club.

WILLIE ANDERSON THE LEADER

New York Player One Stroke Ahead at the End of the First Day—The Americans Outclassed.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Finer golf has never been played in this country in an open championship contest than was seen at the Baltimore Country Club links to-day. So intense was the competition among the leading professionals and so close the scores that to-night, with half the contest completed, it is impossible to pick a winner among the score or more who are within fifteen strokes of one another. It is any one's match still, and the man who plays the steadiest game to-morrow will surely get the cup and the money. It is generally conceded that the winner must beat 320 to win.

Willie Anderson of New York, who twice before has come within a stroke or two of capturing a National championship, was in the lead when the playing ceased this afternoon, but his score of 158 is but a stroke better than that of Willie Smith of Chicago, while the latter's brother Alec and Alexander Campbell of Boston each made 163. Next to the two leaders is George Low of Dyker Meadow, New York, with 161, while Alexander Patrick, Val Fitzjohn, and W. H. Way are but a few strokes behind. Champion Herd is 13 strokes behind Anderson, but he was in the rear last year and won out the second day.

Anderson played the best golf of the day, and he is a 3-to-2 favorite for the event. The experts, however, are taken with young Alexander Campbell, who played marvelously in the first nine holes of his second round.

As for the amateurs, seven of whom competed, not one made such a good showing as did Herbert Leeds last year. Champion Harrison was the best of the lot. The pace was altogether too strong and fast for the Americans, and only the Scotch and English players showed staying ability.

Play was started early, Foulis and Hunter driving off at 7:30 this morning. For three hours afterward the pairs left the first tee at intervals of five or ten minutes, while a large crowd on the clubhouse verandas, constantly augmented as the morning progressed, watched the play to the first hole.

Hunter was the first man to come to grief, losing his ball from the drive. Joe Lloyd found the bunker on his second, and the ill-luck followed him so persistently throughout the day that he was forced to withdraw from the contest. Harriman had a poor drive, but played a safety shot and holed out in 5, while Willie Smith did the first hole in 3. The majority, however, took 4, which is the bogey. Anderson narrowly missed a long put for a 3, while Alexander Campbell came near going to pieces right there. Fortunately, he recovered in grand style.

With the players well on the way, the crowd scattered to watch favorite matches. The Anderson-Herd contest soon collected the largest gallery, and their followers were well repaid for the exertion of climbing up hill and dale every time they followed them over the course. Everything seemed to go smoothly for Anderson, and, by marvelous putting, he made the first nine holes in 36, with Herd two behind. Herd came to grief on the tenth hole, slicing into the ditch, while on the fourteenth a bad play into the tall bushes and miserable putting cost him four more strokes. In the afternoon he started out to redeem himself, and did well for a while, but soon his driving became wild, and he lost more ground. On the other hand, Anderson kept up his brilliant work to the end of the morning play, and, barring two or three missed puts, was nearly as strong in the afternoon.

Very few followed Willie Smith, even after he had tied Anderson's score of 77 in the morning. His going out in the afternoon was far better than Anderson's, but the fatal ditch on the tenth hole caught his ball, and poor putting cost him more strokes on the fifteenth green. Still he ended with a brilliant three on the last hole, one of the most difficult of the short holes of the course. His brother, Alec Smith, who played with Harriman, was very strong in his driving, but his putting was woefully weak. He missed a six-inch put on the thirteenth green. George Low played a thoroughly consistent game with no bad holes, and a fine collection of good ones.

Young Alex Campbell, the latest Scotch importation, caught the crowd, and his jolly manner, in good luck as well as bad, easily made him the favorite with the players and the gallery. Campbell started badly in the morning, and wild driving on the eighth hole nearly wrought his destruction. But in the afternoon he redeemed himself, going out in 35, the best score of the day for the first nine holes, made principally through his great ability in holing out long puts from the edge of the green. Another bad driving home in the afternoon kept his score from equaling Anderson's, but there are many who believe he will win to-morrow.

The event had eighty entries, and seventy-three players came to the first tee, while only seven withdrew during the day, so that there is still a large contingent.

Following is a summary of the day's play, with the cards of the leaders:

Willie Anderson, New York—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 4 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3
In ....7 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 5—77

SECOND ROUND.

Out 6 4 3 4 4 5 3 6 5
In ....7 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 5—81

Total....158

Willie Smith, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 3 5 4 4 2 5 4 7 4
In ....6 4 4 4 3 6 3 4 5—77

SECOND ROUND.

Out 5 5 4 5 3 5 3 5 4
In ....7 4 5 4 4 7 4 5 3—82

Total....159

George Low, Dyker Meadow, N. Y.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 4 5 4 4 3 5 4 5 4
In ....6 4 5 4 4 6 5 5 5—82

SECOND ROUND.

Out 5 4 3 4 4 4 3 6 3
In ....6 3 5 5 5 6 5 4 4—79

Total....161

Alex. Campbell, Brookline, Mass.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 5 4 3 4 5 4 5 4
In ....7 3 5 5 3 6 3 4 5—83

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 5 4
In ....7 3 5 4 3 8 5 5 5—80

Total....168

Alec Smith, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 6 4
In ....7 4 4 6 3 5 4 4 5—82

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 5 3 4 4 5 3 6 4
In ....7 3 5 6 4 5 3 5 6—81

Total....163

Alex. Patrick, Westchester, N. Y.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 5 3 4 4 5 3 7 4
In ....7 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4—82

SECOND ROUND.

Out 5 5 3 4 4 5 3 6 5
In ....6 3 4 6 4 6 5 4 5—83

Total....165

Val Fitzjohn, Lakewood, N. J.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 6 4 4 4 4 5 4 6 5
In ....6 4 5 4 4 5 3 6 6—85

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 6 4
In ....6 4 5 4 4 6 2 6 5—80

Total....165

W. H. Way, Detroit—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 6 4 3 5 3 4 6 5 4
In ....6 4 4 4 4 4 5 5—80

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 5 4 5 3 5 4 6 4
In ....4 4 5 4 5 8 4 5 6—85

Total....165

Horace Rawlins, Seabright, N. J.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 5 4 4 3 6 4 5 4
In ....6 4 4 5 2 6 5 6 5—81

SECOND ROUND.

Out 6 4 3 4 6 4 5 5
In ....7 4 4 6 3 7 3 6 5—85

Total....166

Harry Gullane, Radnor, Penn.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 4 4 5 4 3 5 5 6 6
In ....6 4 4 4 3 6 4 4 4—81

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 5 3 4 3 5 4 3 4
In ....6 2 6 5 5 5 5 5 7—86

Total....167

Jack Park, Orange—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 4 4 3 6 7 3 6 4
In ....6 5 5 6 5 7 3 5 4—88

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 5 5
In ....6 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—80

Total....168

David Foulis, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 4 5 4 4 3 5 4 6 5
In ....6 5 5 5 4 6 4 4 4—83

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 5 3 4 3 5 7 5 4
In ....6 4 4 4 7 5 4 6 6—86

Total....169

Peter Walker, Lake Forest, Ill.—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 5 4 4 3 4 4 7 5
In ....7 4 5 4 4 6 5 6 4—84

SECOND ROUND.

Out 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 6 5
In ....7 4 4 6 4 7 3 5 4—86

Total....170

Fred Herd, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out 5 4 3 5 3 4 4 6 4
In ....7 4 5 5 7 6 4 5 4—85

SECOND ROUND.

Out 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 5
In ....7 3 5 7 5 5 3 6 5—86

Total....171

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Dan Leitch, Brooklyn	87	85	172
W. Thompson, Rydal, Penn.	82	90	172
Alfred Ricketts, Rochester, N. Y.	87	85	172
L. Auchterlonie, Chicago	86	87	173
Donald Ball, Washington	88	85	173
Gilbert Nicholls, Lexington, Mass.	90	83	173
Bernard Nicholls, Philadelphia	86	88	174
John Shippen, Philadelphia	86	88	174
Alex. Findlay, Boston	88	86	174
David Hunter, Baltusrol	89	86	175
H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook	87	88	175
Robert Braid, Kansas City	85	90	175
R. B. Wilson, Deal Beach, N. J.	87	88	175
G. E. Braid, Kansas City	88	88	176
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's, N. Y.	86	90	176
R. S. Patrick, Wheaton, Ill.	85	92	177
W. A. Donovan, Newport	85	95	177
James Campbell, Dayton, Ohio	88	91	179
Henry Turpie, Chicago	91	88	179
W. J. Travers, Oakland	89	91	180
Willie Tucker, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	89	91	180
W. V. Hoare, Dayton, Ohio	87	94	181
Harry Rawlins, Seabright, N. J.	89	93	182
Ernest Way, Pittsburg, Penn.	95	87	182
Willie Dunn, New York	91	91	182
H. H. Cummings, Asheville	91	92	183
John Reid, Atlantic City	90	93	183
E. Fitzjohn, Cooperstown, N. Y.	92	91	183
John Harrison, Dayton	92	93	185
David Ogilvie, Baltimore	93	92	185
Fred Fitzjohn, Cooperstown, N. Y.	94	91	185
W. Kirk, Knollwood, N. Y.	93	92	185
Robert Thompson, Haverford, Penn.	90	95	185
C. S. Cox, Fairfield, Conn.	90	95	185
T. C. Jenkins, Baltimore	88	98	186
Donald J. Ross, Boston	93	93	186
J. D. Dunn, Ardsley, N. Y.	94	92	186
William Braid, Baltimore	95	92	187
William Marshall, Chicago	87	101	188
John Forman, Ardsley, N. Y.	98	91	189
John D. Tucker, Jefferson, N. H.	97	93	190
Joseph Mitchell, Cleveland	100	93	193
Willie Norton, Seabright, N. J.	105	89	194
James A. Stillman, Newport	101	94	195
O. McCammon, Chevy Chase, Md.	94	102	196
W. L. Thompson, Rydal	97	101	198
Oscar Bunn, Lake Placid, N. Y.	102	97	199
W. M. McCrawley, Haverford, Penn.	100	102	202
C. P. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia	100	102	202
F. Reilly, Glenville, Ohio	107	96	203
Walter B. Stoddard, Glen Cove, L. I.	101	106	207
G. Cunningham, Stockbridge, Mass.	110	103	213

Withdrew—Joseph Lloyd, Manchester, Mass; John Duncan, Stockbridge, Mass.; C. S. Shippen, Philadelphia; J. H. McCloskey, Asheville, N. C.; H. R. Sweny, Albany; M. Schroder, Asheville, N. C.; James Norton, Hollywood, N. J.

ONWENTSIA GOLF MATCHES.

Mrs. Toulmin Defeats Mrs. Taylor—Miss Shearson Wins Her Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Mrs. H. Toulmin of the Milwaukee Country Club defeated Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor in the semi-finals to-day for the Governor's Cup in the woman's golf championship. Good golf was played by both, and the score was all square at the eighteenth hole, but on the nineteenth Mrs. Taylor, the present holder of the cup, took six strokes, while Mrs. Toulmin succeeded in holding down with five.

Mrs. W. B. McIlvane of Onwentsia defeated Mrs. H. A. Beidler of the Emoor Club, 4 up, 3 to play. Mrs. McIlvane and Mrs. Toulmin meet to-morrow in the finals.

In the contest for the Second Flight Cup Miss Marion Shearson of the Richmond County Country Club, New York, defeated Mrs. G. A. McKinlock of Onwentsia, 4 up, 2 to play, and Miss "Johnnie" Carpenter defeated Miss Lelia W. Peet of Edgewater, 4 up, 3 to play. Miss Shearson and Miss Carpenter will fight it out in the finals to-morrow.

In the Viking Cup contest, Mrs. William A. Alexander beat Miss Mary Lewis 4 up, 3 to play, and Miss Martha Wilson was beaten by Miss Annie K. Jones, by 4 up, 3 to play.

Miss Harriet Richardson, beat Miss Alice Poole, 3 up, 2 to play, in the Consolation Cup, and Mrs. J. M. Cutter beat Mrs. A. B. Dick, 6 up, 4 to play in the same struggle.

Twenty-eight couples contested in the twelve-hole handicap for the Benedict Cup. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gott, Chicago, with an allowance of eight strokes, won the match, negotiating the course in 70, making their net total 62. Dr. and Mrs. H. Toulmin of Milwaukee made the best score, finishing in 69 strokes, but they had an allowance of but two strokes, which made their net total 67 strokes.

GOLF AT LENOX.

Griswold Wins His Game and Will Play Cooke in Finals To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 14.—There were comparatively few spectators at the links to-day on account of the bleak west winds and the cold, although quite a number of the cottagers came down to the five o'clock tea in the clubhouse.

In the third round match play for the Lenox Cup, Chester Griswold, Princeton, beat Alexander Morten, Westchester, 2 up, 1 to play; and George H. Cooke, Point Judith, beat Louis A. Laroque, Shinnecock, 6 up, 4 to play.

Griswold and Morten were up on the first round. Griswold won the third hole of the second round and kept the lead to the end.

Cooke was in the lead all the way round. Although he was only two up at the end of the first nine holes, he won the next three, halved the fourth, and won the fifth. Griswold and Cooke will play the finals of 36 holes to-morrow.

In the medal play of 18 holes, for the President's Cup, presented by William D. Sloane, these four men qualified: Samuel Frothingham, Lenox, 43—41—84; Louis Trevvell, Oakley, 44—45—89; George H. Trevvell, Oakley, 44—48—89; George H. Cooke, Point Judith, 45—45—90.

These were the other scores handed in:

	In.	Out.	Total.
Alex. Morten, West Chester	45	45	90
Percy Haughton, Brookline	44	46	90
F. S. Denny, Chevy Chase	44	47	91
D. T. Dana, Lenox	46	45	91
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	47	47	94
W. B. Burr, Ardsley	45	49	94
H. S. Gray, Stockbridge	45	49	94
D. W. Bishop, Lenox	47	48	95
J. B. Tappan, Nassau	48	47	95
Chester Griswold, Princeton	46	51	97
N. Mackay, Lenox	49	48	97
J. B. Swan, Stockbridge	52	48	100
C. De Heridia, Lenox	52	48	100
W. J. Boardman, Essex	50	50	100
E. A. Thomson, Lenox	50	52	102
R. S. Hooker, Lenox	53	51	104

It will be seen by the scores that there were three men who were tied at 90, and in the play-off Cooke won the hole from Morten and Haughton by one stroke.

In the play-off for the consolation prize between E. A. Thomson and R. D. Lapham, both of Lenox, Thomson won, his score being 45—45—90, and Lapham's score 45—40—94.

SUSPECT A DOUBLE MURDER.

Burned Bodies of Two Old People Found Near Worcester, N. Y.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Intelligence has just reached here that John McClintock and his sister, Margaret McClintock, residing near Worcester, this county, were burned, together with their house, early this morning.

Strong reasons exist for believing that they were first murdered, as the house is isolated. They were aged, and McClintock was one of the wealthiest farmers in this section. He received $500 yesterday for some cows. He placed no money in the bank, and had, as many know, money secreted about the house. The bodies were burned beyond recognition.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

State and Brigade Rifle Matches Take Place in a Strong Wind.

THE SEVENTH WINS HONORS

Its Team Triumphs in Both Contests—Twelfth Regiment a Winner—Three Men Tie for Highest Score.

The State and Brigade rifle matches, gala events in the National Guard calendar, were shot at Creedmoor under clear skies yesterday. Keen "left" winds, cutting across the range all day, however, marred the otherwise perfect weather conditions and made bull's-eyes at the longer distances very rare. This fact coupled with the break in practice at the ranges during the war is accountable for the generally lower level of scores than at the last State and Brigade matches in 1897. Under the circumstances the shooting yesterday was accounted very creditable.

The honors of the day fell to the Seventh Regiment, whose team won both the State and the Fifth Brigade match. The Seventh's score in the State match was 944 out of a possible 1,200.

The First Brigade match was won by the Twelfth Regiment, with a score of 940. The Twenty-third Regiment took first place in the Second Brigade match, with a total of 862, and first honors in the Fifth Brigade match fell to the Seventh Regiment, whose score was 921. The First Naval Battalion had no competitor in the Naval Brigade match.

Three men tied for the highest individual score yesterday, at 85 out of a possible 100 points. They were Capt. S. Stebbins and Sergeant J. Corrie of the Twelfth Regiment and Private H. Daube of the Seventy-first. To-day the Governor's Match for individual contestants and the Adjutant General's Match for teams of three members will be shot. The scores at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yard ranges, with totals of each member of the team, and team totals, follow:

STATE MATCH.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. M. F. Carmody	8	13	8	13—42
Sergt. R. Douglas	10	16	6	10—42
Sergt. W. Hock	14	17	12	7—50
Sergt. D. W. Jagger	16	16	18	8—58
Sergt. C. H. Nazett	6	17	12	13—48
Sergt. R. J. Stahl	9	19	15	9—52
Corp. H. T. Caldwell	16	10	15	9—50
Corp. G. F. Dixon	14	16	23	17—70
Private W. H. Burton	17	14	12	12—55
Private F. W. Fullerton	16	15	9	7—47
Private A. W. Hack	16	6	12	14—48
Private J. B. Martin				

Total team score....618

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	20	18	20	17—75
Lieut. H. E. Crall	19	22	21	15—77
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall	19	22	20	19—80
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch	19	21	18	19—77
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	19	18	20	21—78
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	20	18	17	17—72
Corp. A. Balthasar	19	23	21	18—81
Corp. E. S. Coy	19	20	22	18—79
Corp. A. E. Wells	22	18	23	19—82
Private W. N. Bairer	19	20	21	19—79
Private W. M. Phillips	19	19	22	22—82
Private W. B. Short	19	22	22	19—82

Total team score....944

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. T. W. Timpson	20	13	20	17—70
Lieut. E. J. Winterroth	16	12	14	14—56
Sergt. E. W. O'Brien	17	15	18	19—69
Sergt. A. S. Stafford	20	15	12	17—64
Corp. J. A. O'Donnell	6	17	16	18—57
Corp. H. J. Redmond	10	18	15	9—52
Private L. Barger	17	22	13	13—65
Private H. B. Dardingkiller	17	14	8	16—55
Private E. W. Ingram	16	17	16	15—64
Private J. H. McGinn	15	9	16	4—44
Private F. O. M. Piskors	20	19	18	17—74
Private O. J. Spahn	16	18	20	19—73

Total team score....743

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. C. J. Leiter	19	21	20	12—72
Capt. S. Stebbins	22	22	20	19—85
Lieut. W. E. Downs	17	20	18	19—74
Sergt. J. Corrie	22	22	18	18—80
Sergt. W. S. Lamb	20	21	23	23—83
Sergt. F. Loughlin	17	22	18	17—74
Sergt. J. McDermott	19	19	22	23—83
Sergt. C. M. Smith	18	19	22	18—80
Priv. C. Daut	20	19	20	17—76
Priv. F. Dardingkiller	19	21	17	19—76
Priv. J. A. Dempsey	19	17	23	19—78
Priv. A. B. Van Heusen	19	21	22	16—78

Total team score....941

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell	19	16	19	10—64
Capt. D. J. Murphy	19	20	17	14—70
Capt. F. Isherwood	23	20	19	15—77
Lieut. G. H. Clark	14	15	19	12—60
Lieut. C. G. Moses	18	15	16	11—60
Sergt. H. H. Cypher	19	19	15	23—76
Corp. C. L. Levien	17	19	16	16—72
Corp. A. Swanski	11	17	21	16—65
Priv. A. Fairland	6	12	7	6—31
Priv. R. Hutchinson	21	17	18	15—71
Priv. F. G. Roberts	20	22	12	15—69
Priv. F. D. Wendel	18	21	19	14—72

Total team score....787

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. G. F. Hamlin	18	20	12	17—67
Lieut. E. H. Barnum	23	17	21	16—77
Lieut. W. Du Bois	18	20	21	19—78
Sergt. G. Ball	21	21	19	19—80
Sergt. G. E. Bryant	20	12	22	19—74
Sergt. F. S. Greene	18	21	18	21—78
Sergt. A. G. Findlay	20	22	22	14—78
Corp. G. T. Musson	20	21	19	18—78
Corp. C. D. Napier	17	20	21	21—79
Corp. F. A. Wells	21	19	22	20—82
Corp. H. Zust	20	22	18	15—75
Priv. W. W. Whitlock	19	22	18	16—75

Total team score....921

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Major H. H. Quick	19	18	20	4—61
Capt. H. C. Barthman	19	18	20	17—74
Capt. J. F. Henry	13	15	15	13—58
Sergt. J. B. Christoffel	18	19	20	19—76
Sergt. W. L. Gaudue	17	15	13	9—54
Sergt. F. W. Hobby	21	17	17	17—72
Sergt. G. W. Lent	16	16	19	18—69
Sergt. V. Nielsen	16	19	18	18—70
Corp. J. Huston	16	16	20	16—68
Private C. A. Baldwin	16	21	22	21—80
Private G. Connolly	21	16	13	15—65
Private A. Norton	16	15	19	18—68

Total team score....815

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. E. Duffy	18	16	19	9—62
Major M. J. Spellman	17	19	11	15—62
Capt. D. C. Devlin	18	18	19	21—76
Capt. E. McCrystal	13	10	5	4—32
Lieut. H. E. Evans	19	17	19	15—70
Lieut. J. J. Henry	19	15	9	12—55
Sergt. P

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks and the Chicagos End Their Series with a Tie.

BATTING RALLY SAVES LOCALS

Both Teams Field Poorly—Wrigley, Formerly of the Washingtons, Is Signed by Mr. Freedman.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	88	37	.704
Philadelphia	82	47	.636
Boston	77	50	.606
Baltimore	73	52	.584
St. Louis	73	58	.557
Cincinnati	72	58	.554
Chicago	66	63	.512
Pittsburg	62	66	.484
Louisville	59	69	.461
New York	52	73	.416
Washington	46	80	.365
Cleveland	19	116	.141

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Chicago, 8.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 5, (first game.)
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 1, (second game.)
St. Louis, 11; Boston, 1, (first game.)
St Louis, 7; Boston, 4, (second game.)
Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 2.
Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 0.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Washington.

The final game of the season between the New Yorks and the Chicagos, at the Polo Grounds yesterday, resulted in a tie, although up to the final inning it looked as though the New Yorks were hopelessly beaten. A batting rally and some bad fielding by Callahan and Everitt gave New York four runs in the ninth, enough to tie the score. Then, after the Chicagos had failed to score in their half of the ninth, Umpire McDonald called the game. The New Yorks made enough errors to lose two ordinary games. The local club yesterday signed Wrigley, formerly of the Washingtons. He will be played at third base. Hardesty has been released. The New Yorks will play a game with the St. Louis team at Weehawken on Sunday. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	1	3	1	1	0	Ryan, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	Curley, 2b.	0	1	2	5	1
Foster, rf.	1	1	0	0	1	Lange, cf.	0	0	3	3	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	1	4	2	Everitt, 1b.	0	1	12	1	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	3	11	0	Mertes, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	2	2	Bradley, 3b.	1	0	0	5	0
Warner, c.	0	1	10	0	0	Magoon, ss.	1	0	6	3	1
Martin, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0	Chance, c.	2	1	2	1	0
Carrick, p.	1	0	0	4	1	Callahan, p.	1	1	0	3	1
Total	8	13	27	13	5	Total	8	10	27	18	4

New York... .....0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 4—8
Chicago... .....0 4 0 0 3 0 1 0 0—8

Three-base hits—Curley and O'Brien. Two-base hit—Warner. Sacrifice hits—Mertes and Magoon. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 3; off Callahan, 2. Struck out—By Carrick, 5; by Callahan, 3. Stolen base—Davis. Double plays—Van Haltren and Martin; Davis and Doyle; Curley, Magoon, and Everitt. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 8. First base by errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Chance. Wild pitch—Callahan. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and O'Day.

BROOKLYNS WIN TWO GAMES.

League Leaders Treat the Pittsburgs to a Double Defeat.

The Brooklyns made it four straight victories from the Pittsburgs by winning two games at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. McJames pitched the first game for the home team, and, with the exception of the fourth inning, was very effective. Kennedy was equally as effective in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Kelley, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Williams, 3b.	1	1	3	2	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
McCre'y, 2b.	0	1	2	1	1	Jennings, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Dillon, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0	Anderson, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	0	5	4	0
McCart'y, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	Casey, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Ely, ss.	1	1	1	3	0	McGuire, c.	2	1	8	2	2
Schriver, c.	1	1	3	3	2	Yeager, ss.	1	1	2	2	1
Leever, p.	0	0	0	0	1	McJames, p.	0	1	0	2	1
Frat, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Total	5	10	24	12	2	Total	7	8	27	12	3

Pittsburg ....0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0—5
Brooklyn ....0 3 1 3 0 0 0 0 ..—7

Home run—Williams. Three-base hit—Casey. Two-base hits—Schriver, McGuire, McJames. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Gray, 1; by McJames, 8. Sacrifice hit—McCarthy. Stolen bases—Dillon, Daly. Base on balls—Off Leever, 2; off Gray, 1; off McJames, 2. Hit by pitched ball.—By Gray, 1. Passed ball —McGuire. Wild pitch—Gray.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Kelley, lf.	3	2	3	0	0
Will'ms, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
McCr'y, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0	Jennings, 1b.	1	0	5	1	0
Dillon, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Ander'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Daly, 2b.	1	1	3	0	1
McCart'y, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Casey, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Schriver, c.	0	0	2	5	0	Yeager, ss.	0	0	2	7	0
Hoffer, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Kennedy, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total	1	6	21	9	1	Total	7	6	21	10	1

Pittsburg ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn ....1 0 3 2 0 0 1 0—7

Home run—Kelley. Three-base hits—Kelley, Casey. Two-base hit—Schriver. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 3. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Hoffer, 3. Sacrifice hits—Ely, Keeler. Stolen bases—Jennings, Anderson, Casey. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Hoffer, 3. Double play—Yeager and Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—By Kennedy, 1. Wild pitch—Hoffer. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Bostons Lose Two Games.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—St. Louis won both games to-day, Boston playing very ragged ball. In the first game Boston batted Cuppy hard and often, but made errors enough to lose two games. In the second game Boston could do nothing with Sudhoff's pitching, while St. Louis batted Nichols hard. Boston tried their new man, Hickey, on second in the first game, but he showed up in poor form. The second game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	
St. Louis	0	4	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	—11	

Baseh its—Boston, 13; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Boston, 10; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Boston, Meekin and Sullivan; St. Louis, Sudhoff and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	1	1	1	0	1	0	4				
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	4	—7				

Baseh its—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; St. Louis, Sudhoff and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Connolly.

Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 2.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In the first three innings of to-day's game Hahn, the visitors' pitcher, was in fine form, striking out four men in succession. Hits were bunched on him in the fourth and fifth innings, however, and the Washingtons took a commanding lead. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—7		
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2		

Baseh its—Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Washington, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McManus; Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 5.

BALTIMORE Sept. 14.—Louisville scored a victory over the Baltimores to-day, winning three out of the five games played. Baltimore outbatted and outfielded the Louisvilles, but Kitson's unsteadiness in the opening innings gave the visitors a lead which the locals could not overcome. Score:

Louisville	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6		
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	—5	

Base hits—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Louisville, 3 Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham, Waddell, and Messett; Baltimore, Kitson and Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Betts and Dwyer.

Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14. — Cleveland was shut out again to-day because of Bernhard's masterly pitching. Hughey started well, but the home team made hits when they were needed. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	3	0	2	0	..	—8	

Base hits—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Cleveland, Hughey and McAllister; Philadelphia, Bernhard and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and McGarr.

CROQUET IS NOW "ROGUE."

An Appeal Issued for Information Concerning the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14.—Charles Jacobus, who signs himself as "official editor, National Roque Association," has issued an appeal to croquet clubs throughout the country for information concerning the game. He argues for the use of the name "roque" instead of croquet. The appeal is in part as follows:

There has been for many years in the minds of our most progressive players an opinion that the old name, in view of the modified game, should be changed. At a meeting of the National Croquet Association, at Norwich, Conn., in August, 1899, this entire question was brought to a focus and the name of this game as modernly played, with its beautiful courts, its responsive timber borders, its narrow steel arches, and solid rubber balls, was changed simply by dropping off the initial and the final letter of the old word, leaving roque, a word of one syllable, to be the name of the improved game. The Golfer, published in Boston, kindly offers its columns for the furtherance of the interests of roque, and the offer was accepted, and this journal will be the official organ of roque.

FOOTBALL AT PRINCETON.

Capt. Edwards Arrives and Talks of the Prospects of the Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 14.—Capt. William Edwards of the Princeton University football team, arrived in town this morning from his home in Lisle, N. Y. He is in excellent condition for beginning the season's work, and is preparing for the reception of the team, which will arrive on Monday. Capt. Edwards said to-day:

"It is too early to form a proper estimate of the team. Four good men were graduated last June. We shall play straight-forward football this season, and try no complicated tricks. 'Biffy' Lea will be head coach, and the services of Brokaw, Brown, and Smith have also been secured. The new material we believe will produce some good back-of-the-line men and tackles. We have surely been fortunate in getting our share from the preparatory schools. Our regular practice will begin on Tuesday next."

Capt. Edwards's choice of "Biffy" Lea for head coach meets with the hearty approval of the students. Lea was one of the finest tackles that ever played on the Princeton team.

NEWPORT YACHTING PLANS.

Thirty-Footers Will Continue Racing —Fleet to be Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—The owners of the thirty-footers have held a meeting and decided to have another week of racing after this one, and the fleet now left for the series of sweepstake races will consist of the Esperanza, Carolina, Asahi, Puck, and Vaquero III. The fleet was diminished yesterday by the departure of the Hera for City Island.

The racing season of the small craft has been more successful than ever before. Next season, according to current reports, there is likely to be a number of this class of craft added to the Newport fleet, as it is understood that the Herreshoffs have several orders to build them.

Despite the fact that the sixty-five-footer class is to be a new addition to the permanent yachting fixtures of Newport, the thirty-footers will be raced as before. The sixty-five-footers will each have a crew consisting of a Captain and sixteen men. The yachtsmen who will own these new boats include August Belmont of the New York Yacht Club, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who will sell his sloop yacht Carmita; A. D. Morgan, owner of the thirty-footer Puck; C. B. L. Robinson, owner of the sloop Queen Mab, and, very likely, Harry Payne Whitney, owner of the thirty-footer Dorothy.

The thirty-footers to-day raced over the Bishop's Rock Buoy and Hope Island course. The start was made at 3:20 o'clock, with the wind northwest. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:19:04	1:43:04
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:19:52	1:43:52
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:21:29	1:45:29
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:22:34	1:46:34

TRIPLETS PLAY TENNIS.

The Misses Cryden Show Skill with the Racket at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 14.—The doubles in the women's lawn tennis tournament began here to-day. The play was more interesting than that of last week, and there was a larger attendance. Interest was manifested in the Cryden triplets, all of whom participated in the tournament and played strong tennis. The scores of to-day:

First Round.—Miss Barnes and Miss Daisy Hollins beat Miss Julia Edgar and Miss Ethel Hollins by default; Miss Edith and Ethel Cryden beat Miss Mabel Sard and Miss Mary McCormick, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Crocker and Miss Helen T. Barnes beat Miss Wyckoff and Miss Elsie Cryden, 6—7, 6—2, 6—4. Semi-final Round.—Miss Barnes and Miss Daisy Hollins beat Miss Fannie Howland and Miss Helen Parrish, 6—4, 6—1.

TENNIS MATCHES AT YONKERS.

Men and Women Participate in the Hudson River Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Hudson River Lawn Tennis championship tournament was continued here to-day on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club. The scores:

Men's Singles.—Semi-final round. C. S. Batt, Tarrytown, beat D. Todd, Park Hill, 6—3, 6—4; J. L. Robertson, Jr., Park Hill, beat F. S. Thayer, Amakassin, 6—0, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final round. J. L. Robertson, Jr., and H. S. Robertson, Park Hill, beat W. C. Strong and R. L. Strong, Tarrytown, 6—1, 6—4.

Ladies' Singles.—Semi-final round. Miss Lowerie, Park Hill, beat Miss Thompson, Tarrytown, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Ewings, Tarrytown, beat Miss Alliger, Park Hill, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final round. C. S. Batt and Miss Thompson, Tarrytown, against D. Todd and Miss Alliger, Park Hill, 7—5, (unfinished.)

Orange Tennis Club's Tourney.

The Orange Lawn Tennis Club's Fall members' tournament was continued yesterday on the club grounds at South Orange, N. J. The feature of the day was the exciting semi-final match between Conway and Watson. The scores:

Championship Singles.—Second Round—W. P. Conway beat F. B Hague by default. Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret beat Jay Bramhall, 6—3, 6—1; W. P. Conway beat C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Bicyclist McDuffie's Proposed Feat.

E. A. McDuffie, the well-known bicyclist, will on Sept. 24 or 25 attempt to beat the performance of Murphy, who rode a mile in a minute on a bo rded track behind a train on the Long Island Railroad, by riding the same distance in about the same time on one of the Long Island roads behind a steam pacing machine without a wind shield. McDuffie, who has ridden a mile on the track in 1:28, will also try to break this and the five-mile track record at the Mineola Fair, which is to be held on the 26th. He will ride a chainless wheel geared to 135.

Palisade Boat Club Regatta.

The Fall regatta of the Palisade Boat Club will be held to-morrow afternoon. Events will be novice single gig, junior single, club championship single, junior double shell, pleasure-boat contest, eight-oared shell, and a 200-yard swimming race. The races are open only to members.

69TH REGIMENT ELECTION.

Lieut. Reville Succeeds Capt. Plunket as Captain of Company D.

Lieut. Philip E. Reville was unanimously elected Captain of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, last night, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. James Plunket. Capt. E. T McCrystal of Company B conducted the election, and announced the result in a short speech to the men. This is the first time in the history of the company that an election has taken place without a contest of some kind. Major Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, was at one time Captain of this company.

Capt. Reville served with distinction during the recent war with Spain, and has been a member of the National Guard since 1890, when he joined the Twenty-second Regiment as a private. He was made a Corporal in 1891, Sergeant in 1894, and was honorably discharged from the Twenty-second Regiment in 1896. Capt. Reville was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, April 30, 1898, and on May 19, 1898, was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

THE RACING AT GRAVESEND

Stewards Suspend the License of Jockey Wedderstand.

TO INVESTIGATE FIFTH RACE

Sprague Is Thrown from the Favorite in the Hurdle Event and Dies in the Norwegian Hospital.

Since the Stewards of the Brooklyn Jockey Club made up their minds to see to it that some sort of decency shall be observed in the racing at the meeting over which they preside, they have had their hands full. They showed very plainly on Wednesday, when they ordered the refusal of King Barleycorn's entry in future, that they meant business, and that all offenders would be handled without gloves, and they backed up their first action by another yesterday that promptly met the approval of every one at the track who was not directly injured by the action.

They saw from the Stewards' stand, and the 5,000 visitors who watched the race could not fail to see the same from the grand stand, that the fifth race was not run on its merits, and they promptly suspended the license of Jockey Wedderstand, and referred the whole matter, with an explanation that went into details, to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for action.

That their action was the only one open to them under the circumstances, if they wish to keep the turf clear from barefaced swindling, there can be no doubt. The affair was so plain to the spectators that long before the jockey who offended was called before the Stewards, a crowd of several hundred angry bettors had surrounded the judges' stand clamoring that punishment be meted out to the offender. The race was the fifth on the card, a handicap for all ages, and there were only four starters—The Star of Bethlehem, who on form should have been a decided favorite; Latson, who won, and Lothario and Spurs. It was at a mile and a quarter, and it promised a fair race. Instead it resulted first in a brutal, cruel exhibition of choking of The Star of Bethlehem, and then a ride that was as bad as any that has ever been seen on an American racetrack. A lot of money was bet on Latson, and he went to the post favorite, but followers of form, of course, played The Star of Bethlehem even when his price went up at the close.

The latter went off in front at once when the flag went down, and showed the way down past the grandstand, but Wedderstand, for some inexplicable reason, directly he had passed the grandstand, pulled his head high into the air, and almost choked his wind off. It was a worse exhibition of choking than Fred Littlefield gave on The Friar several seasons ago, and those who watched the race were unable to understand it. Lotharlo followed the leader, and Latson trailed behind, and this was the order of the race until half way up the backstretch, when Lotharlo took up the lead. That was apparently Latson's cue, for while Wedderstand was choking The Star of Bethlehem until he had dropped back behind all the others, and Spurs kept him safely pinned over on the rail, Littlefield took Latson to the front and immediately opened up a big lead. Lotharlo persisted, but his effort to get up with the leader was unavailing, and once rounded into the stretch, Latson had the race safely in hand. Lotharlo fell back to last place, and Spurs came on and ran into the place. The Star of Bethlehme was bungling along in distress, and finished third, six lengths behind Spurs.

The Stewards called Wedderstand up as soon as he dismounted, and later H. Gibson, the owner and trainer of the horse. Mr. Gibson was angry and said the horse had not been ridden to orders, so the Stewards reserved decision and decided to refer the entire matter to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for investigation, and it is almost certain that there will be some decisive action taken on the matter. The Stewards however, felt that they could not trust Wedderstand while the matter is pending and at once suspended his license. During the day they also paid attention to "Father Bill" Daly. A complaint was entered that he had brutally beaten Jockey Thersall, a little boy that has been apprenticed to him, and upon investigation the Stewards fined the horseman $200 and referred the case to The Jockey Club for action.

It was a day of accidents as well as incidents at the track, and the accident will probably cost Jockey Sprague, who rode the favorite, Julius Caesar, in the hurdle race, which was the first event of the day, his life. He was thrown from his horse on the far side of the track, and was picked up unconscious after the horse had rolled over him. He was suffering from concussion of the brain, his left side was paralyzed, and his left arm broken. He was taken at once to the Norwegian Hospital, where he died in the evening. Hardy C. who led from start to finish in this race, won easily by three lengths.

The only stake race on the programme was the Speculation, selling stakes, at a mile and a sixteenth. Bannockburn was the favorite and was heavily played, but Cambrian, the longest-priced horse in the race, had little trouble in winning. Charentus, the best-played horse in the race, led almost from the start until the head of the stretch was reached, and then O'Connor came on with Cambrian and won easily from him by a length and a half.

The favorites had a poor day of it, for Latron was the only one to win. The Pride, a 10 to 1 shot, won the second race. Native, at 5 to 1, won the third, and Veracious, at 8 to 1, won the sixth.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Time—2:53.

1—Hardy C., N. J. Johnson's b. g., 4 years, by Jim Gray-Counterbreeze, 138 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Raymond)
2—Marshall, G. W. Vanderveer's b. h., aged, 148 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Brazil)
3—Mr. Stoffel, E. L. & R. W. Smith's ch. g., 4, 130, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Johnson)

Bob White, 138, 10 to 1, (McInerney;) Merlin, 133, 15 to 1, (Connelly;) Gould, 142, 20 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Armament, 142, 60 to 1, (Veitch;) *Julius Caesar, 138, 5 to 2, (Sprague,) and *Anagram, 142, 8 to 1, (Finnegan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Fell.

Won easily by three lengths; fifteen lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. About three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:11 4-5.

1—The Pride, J. Whitten's b. g., 3 years, by Dundee-Beeswing, 106 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Bullman)
2—Judge Wardell, G. W. Graydon's b. g., 4, 99, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Dollie Welthoff, Buckley & Brown's b. f., 3, 84, 8 to 7.....(Wedderstand)

Tabouret, 93, 9 to 2, (Odom;) Tinge, 99, 12 to 1, (Moody;) Blarneystone, 104, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) George B. Cox, 111, 100 to 1, (Powers;) Flax Spinner, 96, 30 to 1, (H. Evans;) Meehanus, 104, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Domineer, 87, 100, (Cogswell;) Miss Marion, 89, 4 to 1, (Slack;) Impartial, 105, 100 to 1, (McDermott,) and Mark Miles, 99, 50 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Native, W. Lakeland's ch. c., by Iroquois-Nellie Grand, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Vesuvian, W. B. Jennings's b. c., 112, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Dupee)
3—Hammock, P. J. Dwyer's blk. c., 112, 15 to 1.....(Wilson)

Templar, 112, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Water Cure, 109, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Pink Domino, 109, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Benaider, 112, 3 to 1, (Bullman;) Dance, 109, 40 to 1, (Powers;) Ringleader, 112, 40 to 1, (Sims;) Swiftwater, 109, 15 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Pactaria, 112, 100 to 1, (Hennessy;) Wakem, 112, 100 to 1, (Evans;) Cracker, 112, 15 to 1, (Maher,) and Present, 109, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $15 forfeit, to the winner, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Cambrian, W. H. Landeman's ch. c., 3 years, by Hindoo-Cambria, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richards's b. g., 5, 106, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Bannockburn, P. Dunne's b. c., 4, 107, 6 to 5.....(Spencer)
4—Merry Prince, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 106, 9 to 2.....(O'Leary)

Won handily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09 2-5.

1—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellersile-Spaldie, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Littlefield)
2—Spurs, F. D. Beard's br. c., 3, 90, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Brien)
3—The Star of Bethlehem, H. Gibson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 4, 111, 11 to 5.....(Wedderstand)
4—Lotharlo, G. E. Smith's b. c., 3, 108, 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won in a canter by four lengths; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Veracious, Turney Brothers' ch. f., by St. Leonards-Veva, 112 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Spencer)
2—Bangor, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 115, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Locochee, A. M. Hunter's ch. g., 112, 7 to 1.....(Odom)

Desperado, 115, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) General Shafter, 112, 12 to 1, (Dupee;) Great Neck, 115, 3 to 1, (Clawson;) Alice Nise, 112, 10 to 1, (Collins;) Ranford, 112, 100 to 1, (Hennessy;) Emigre, 112, 12 to 1, (Wilson,) and Prince Dudley, 115, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; six lengths between second and third.

Reiff Wins a Race on Wax Toy.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—At the second day of the great Yarmouth meeting, to-day, L. Reiff, the American jockey, won the Yare Handicap on Wax Toy. Seven horses ran six furlongs straight.

PROVIDENCE HARNESS RACES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14.—The grand circuit races to-day were excellent, and more than one finish was of the kind which brought the occupants of the grandstand to their feet. They resulted as follows:

2:10 Trot.—Purse $2,000, (concluded.)

Louise Mac, ch. m., by Little Corporal, dam unknown, (Hudson)	9	10	1	1	6	4	1
Battleton, b. g., by Rex Americus, dam unknown, (Geers)	8	9	3	2	1	1	2
Gayton, b. s., by Allerton, dam unknown, (McHenry)	1	5	6	10	8	3	3
Captain Jack, blk. s., by Black Wilkes, dam unknown, (Goldsmith)	7	1	10	4	7	2	4
Charley Herr, br. m., (Kenney)	4	2	2	3	3	dr.	
Alcildalia, b. m., (Dore)	2	6	9	9	2	dr.	
Monterey, ch. s., (Williams)	5	3	4	8	9	dr.	
Rubber, blk. m., (Shillinlaw)	10	4	8	6	4	dr.	
Bonnatelle, b. m., (Ames)	6	8	5	5	5	dr.	
Who Is It, g. g., (Marsh)	3	7	7	7	dr.		

Time—2:10½; 2:09½; 2:10¼; 2:13¼; 2:12; 2:15¾; 2:15⅝.

2:25 Pace.—Roger Williams Stakes; purse $3,000.

Island Wilkes, Jr., gr. s., by Island Wilkes, dam by Abdallah Wilkes, (Kilborn)	2	1	1	1			
Coney, blk. g., by McKenney, dam Grace Kaiser, by Kaiser, (McHenry)	1	6	3	3			
Lizzie Wilkes, g. g., (Davis)	4	2	4	2			
Annie Thornton, b. m., (Hudson)	3	3	2	6			
Allen, b. g., (Young)	5	5	5	4			
Mount Clemens Boy, rn. g., (Mathews)	6	4	6	5			

Time—2:08½; 2:12½; 2:14¼; 2:09¾.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Alice Barnes, b. m., by Election, dam Siddone, by Chilton, (Kilborn)	1	1	1
Vard, ro. g., by Eagle Bird, dam unknown, (Carpenter)	2	5	
Lucille, b. m., (Rathbun)	6	2	
Cassio, b. g., (Geers)	4	3	
Annie Burns, b. m., (Wilson)	3	4	
Hope, blk. m., (Dore)	5	6	
Assurance, b. g., (Conley)	7	7	
Richland, b. g., (A. Crowell)	dis		

Time—2:18¼; 2:16¼.

2:10 Pace—What Cheer Stakes; purse $3,000.

Dal B., b. s., by Hall Dallard-Ellen M., by Blue Boy, (Snow)	1	1	1
Little Thorn, b. g., by Hawthorne, dam by Director, (McHenry)	2	2	2
Democracy, b. s., (Cahill)	4	4	3
Dan M., b. g., (Maloney)	7	5	5
Flirt, blk. m., (Renwick)	3	5	8
Norvin G., br. g., (Bowen)	6	7	4
Ace, b. s., (Gray)	5	6	7
Hydrogen, b. s., (Bowen)	8	8	6

Time—2:10; 2:07¼; 2:08.

2:13 Trotting.—Purse, $1,200.

Tudor Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, dam Lavender by Mambrino King, (Geers)	5	1	1
Woodford C., br. g., by Redfield-Pearl Winship, by Legal Tender, (Stevens)	1	3	2
A. H. Chase, ch. m., (Read)	2	2	5
Queen Alfred, b. m., (Clark)	3	4	4
Chanty, b. g., (Demarest)	4	5	3
Romeo, b. s., (Carpenter)	8	6	6
Bessie Owens, ch. m., (Arthur)	7	7	7
Bellbate, b. g., (Cheney)	6	dr.	

Time—2:13; 2:13; 2:14¼.

JEFFRIES AND CURLEY SAIL.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Pugilist Jeffries and his companions caught the Majestic at Queenstown to-day. He is accompanied by Curley, who expects to fight McGovern. Palmer has paid forfeit to Curley.

The London press affects to believe that the result of the McGovern-Palmer fight was prearranged, and gives reasons for it which are only amusing.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

PUBLISHED BY

The New York Times.

Features To-morrow.

BARGAIN HUNTING IN OLD BOOKS.
Rare Chances Still to Find Treasures for a Song—Some Recent Instances.

PROTOTYPES OF AUTHORS' CHARACTERS.
The Originals of Many Famous Ones—An Interesting Article.

"OOM PAUL'S PEOPLE."
A Recent Dweller Among Them Writes an Informing Book.

HORACE BUSHNELL.
Dr. Theodore T. Munger's Biography of the Great Theologian.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.
A Sketch of the Author of "Richard Carvel."

MAGAZINE EDITORS.
They Are the Rampart of Society Against a Host of Crude and Unwholesome

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..... .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Gaarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 7.50
SUNDAY, per Year..... 1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year..... 1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year..... 1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 75 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

What is the purpose, what is the expectation of the Mazet committee in the course that they are pursuing? What do the counsel of the committee intend or hope to accomplish?

The proceedings yesterday were very much the same that they have been from the beginning, and they were not creditable either to the committee or to the counsel, or to the so-called witnesses. The inquiries of Mr. Moss had no point that was obvious, proceeded on no visible plan, had no connection with what had gone before, and were dropped before they led to any even conjectural conclusion. They gave the impression, which his personal demeanor strengthened, that he is groping. That, perhaps, was unavoidable in the beginning, but surely it is high time that he have discovered something worth following up.

The committee is wanting in self-respect, and so is its counsel. They allowed themselves yesterday to be bullied and insulted by Mayor VAN WYCK and by Mr. CROKER in a most amazing manner. It is true that the operation was as disgraceful to these two men, and especially to the Mayor, as it was to the committee and Mr. Moss. That does not relieve the latter. It would have been less remarkable if this had been the first experience of the committee in this direction, but it is not the first or the second. Either the committee and its counsel do not know their rights or they do not know how to assert them. They are the representatives of the Legislature of the State, and they act as if they were a sub-committee of a party convention. They lack dignity, force, courage. They are engaged in what ought to be an important, a very important investigation, and they are conducting it so as to discredit in advance whatever conclusions they may reach. So far as the public interests are concerned, it is a pity; so far as they are individually concerned, it is a shame.

THE ELECTIONS AND CONGRESS.

Whatever else may happen as the result of the Fall elections, the control by the Republicans of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Fifty-sixth Congress cannot be seriously impaired. The Senate, even if the Legislatures of California, Delaware, and Pennsylvania again fail to elect Senators, will have a Republican majority of fourteen, without depending upon the votes of such silver and Populist allies as that party was glad to avail itself of last session. The majority of the Republicans will be increased by the recognition of QUAY as a regularly and properly appointed Senator, and by the election of a Republican in California. But if both Delaware and California should again refuse to elect, it will make no difference except to those States.

In the House of Representatives the Republicans have to-day 183 members, and all other parties have 169, out of a possible 357. This gives the Republicans a majority of fourteen, and mention of it is sufficient to indicate that Republicans will be compelled to stay in Washington pretty closely to avoid an awkward beating on some important motion. There are five vacancies. Those in the Fifth Louisiana and Sixth Nebraska Districts are likely to be filled by the opposition. The vacancies in the First Maine, Thirty-fourth New York, and Sixteenth Ohio Districts undoubtedly will be occupied by Republicans. This will make the Republican majority in the House at the opening of Congress only fifteen, with a long list of contested cases out of which more Republicans than Democrats will come successfully.

The Senators and Representatives will represent, without later party instruction, those opinions that swayed parties in 1898, when the Legislatures to elect Senators and the Representatives of Congressional districts were chosen. Since that election a session of Congress has been held, and during its life the Cuban question became one for settlement by force and has been followed by the occupation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. The problems that have grown out of war and the occupation of territory formerly held by Spain have provoked much discussion, but the Democrats, who unanimously voted in Congress to sustain the war measures that made possible and even unavoidable these problems, are not united in support of the proposition that failure to abandon the fruits of the war they voted for shall be regarded as the favoring of an imperial policy.

Both parties, all parties, in fact, are indulging in talk against "trusts." In 1896 the issue against "trusts" was not well enough defined to compel a plank against them in any National Convention. To-day there is no party that will dare favor them. It does not appear that any election in November will indicate, to an appreciable extent, the opposition to "trusts" as organizations to control production and prices. On the money question the Republicans have been encouraged to bolder adherence to the St. Louis declaration for the gold standard to which Mr. HANNA, presumably with the approval of his anxious candidate, was reluctantly obliged to consent.

There is no reason to believe that the Republican members of the Fifty-sixth Congress will refuse support to the Administration of its war measures or of the general line of conduct followed in the temporary government of the acquired territory. If the President suggests a policy for the future, the majority in Congress, that will know what it is before it is submitted, will sustain it. The opposition, if there be any, on the Republican side, will be absurdly weak and powerless to create the embarrassment that could be caused by a coalition determined to thwart the President.

Nor will the Fall elections tend to impair the evidently increasing determination of the Republicans to pass a law that will remove all doubts as to whether the United States are on a gold basis or are a nation of unconvinced bimetallists. There is some reason for hoping and believing that the President is prepared to use positive language, in his message to Congress, about this most important question, and for the reason that he has become convinced that the Republicans in the Fifty-sixth Congress—both Senate and House—are prepared to go as far in the direction of stability of standard and also of reform in the currency as he shall recommend them to go.

The programme that must engage the attention of the majority party in Congress indicates the principal issues of the campaign of 1900. The Republicans can scarcely reverse any of the positions they now occupy before the Presidential election. The Democrats are not united to demand that they shall. The session of Congress that is approaching may serve to increase the difficulties of the Republicans; it scarcely offers a ray of hope for the divided and hysterical opposition.

THE ROUTE OF THE PARADE.

The meeting of the Committee of Plan and Scope of the Dewey reception, to be held to-day, will be of particular importance. The final settlement of the route of the parade will not only have an important direct influence upon the success of the parade as a pageant. It will also have an even more important moral influence, in that it will show whether the committee is actuated by purely public and civic considerations or whether it is accessible to "pull."

We have no sort of hesitation in saying this. The case is so very plain that there is not room for an honest and intelligent difference of opinion between men actuated solely by public and civic considerations. The original route of the parade, as laid down by Gen. ROE, and as still advocated by him, was evidently dictated by such considerations. As the official most directly responsible for the success of the parade, he was bound to find the "line of least resistance" from Claremont to Washington Square, and he found it. He took broad asphalted avenues and broad asphalted streets, unincumbered by car tracks, and planned to bring his procession down by Riverside Drive, Fifty-seventh Street, and Fifth Avenue. Fifth Avenue from end to end we have been holding open for many years against all onslaughts expressly as a good place for parades, whether the occasional celebration, or the daily procession of carriages to and from Central Park, and in Fifty-seventh Street we have by luck another broad and unincumbered street. Moreover, by this route all the lines of traffic would be crossed at a right angle or at worst at an angle. None of them would be occupied by the procession.

Then arrived the axe-grinders, and successively demanded that the procession should occupy Fifty-ninth Street from Ninth Avenue to Fifth, and effectually stop the circulation through that important street during the hour of passage, then that the procession below Madison Square should commit itself to the cobblestones of Broadway and shut off another most important conduit of traffic, and finally that it should pass around Union Square, and thus paralyze both the main arteries of longitudinal traffic, besides subjecting itself to unpredictable delays, and those who took part in it to perfectly predictable hardship, amounting to positive suffering.

There is nothing to be said, on public grounds, in favor of the change. There is everything to be said in favor of the original plan. By adhering to this, in spite of all small and negligible private interests, the committee will not only satisfy the public. It will vindicate itself.

WHY WE FEEL IT.

The French papers, and even some of those not in sympathy with the Generals, resent the feeling so strongly expressed in this country as to the failure of justice in the case of Capt. DREYFUS. They regard it as coming with ill grace from a nation bound to France by the ties of long friendship and one that in the crisis of its struggle for freedom received from France such precious service.

But it is precisely the natural and long-existing friendship between the two countries that makes it so hard for the American people to bear the terrible misfortune that has befallen France. Mingled with indignation toward the men who are guilty of it and with detestation for their moral cowardice is the sense that our friends have been discredited and humiliated in the eye of the world. It would be a matter of relative indifference if this outrage to humanity had occurred among a people whom we did not regard as our equals, or from whom we were estranged by traditional animosity.

And there is another cause for our sorrow and chagrin. It is that France is our sister republic. She is the one example on the Continent of Europe of a great, powerful, and progressive people living under that form of government which we have proudly imagined rendered its citizens the most secure in their rights. If it was the ancient royal house of France that provided the struggling colonies of America with treasure and sent its armies and its fleet to their aid against the common enemy of that day, it was the example of successful revolt in those colonies against tyranny that kindled in the hearts of the French people the flame of freedom that consumed that royal house. And in the long and changing contest of the French to establish orderly and just self-government the leaders of the people, from LAFAYETTE to GAMBETTA, have found in the United States both inspiration and sympathy. Indeed, the sentiment that grew up between WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE has always been typical of that between the two peoples. And in the opinion of the world the two nations have been closely linked as the representatives of the same general principle and ideal of republicanism. Together they have borne the hatred and received the affection that is due to their common mission.

It has been one of our fondest traditions that in a government resting on the will of the people and originating with it the army is not apt to be the instrument of oppression. We have found it steadily true in our own history, and if it has not proved so always in the history of France we have explained it by the survival of the sentiments bred of long generations of centralized and arbitrary government and an ardent military spirit fostered by many wars. Now it is suddenly revealed in France that the army to a most extraordinary extent is infected with a cruel and degrading sentiment of injustice and blind selfishness, and that its Generals are capable of the most dishonorable oppression. But a few years since the French themselves would have looked for such a development only in the army of a despotic Government. Even to-day the attitude of the French people is largely to be explained by the implicit trust they have in their army—a trust that has been basely betrayed by the controlling officers.

Again, the ground principle of the Government of the Republic of France, as of the United States, is the equality of all citizens before the law. In important respects France has applied this principle with extreme firmness. She was before the other nations of Europe in recognizing the civil rights of the race to which Capt. DREYFUS belongs. In no other land save our own have the members of that race enjoyed so completely the equality of right and of opportunity which gives to a country the benefit of the untrammeled energies and capacity of all its citizens. It is, then, peculiarly humiliating to us who have been proud of the fidelity of our sister republic to the fundamental principle of our common system, that in this instance a gross wrong should find its main support in a narrow and detestable race prejudice, and especially that this prejudice should arouse in a people naturally gallant both cowardice and cruelty.

The French should make no mistake as to the sentiment of the Americans. It is one in which profound pity is even stronger than indignation. The indignation is for the immediate authors of the outrage; the pity is for the nation on which the terrible consequences must fall. And we will not, we cannot, abandon the hope that the conscience of the French will be aroused, and that justice will be done, not only to the wretched victim of the outrage, who has borne himself with such heroic fortitude and patriotism, but to the authors and instruments of the crime.

THE PROTECTION OF THE CLEARING HOUSE.

In calling attention to the latest incident in the rivalry of the banks and the trust companies the other day, we referred to a possible outcome of that rivalry in the common control of both classes of institutions by the same body of capitalists. This, of course, is a remote eventuality, even if it is ever realized. But it must be obvious to all that there is required for reasonable safety a certain agreement in policy, a certain common submission to principles and methods having general approval. This it is the object of the Clearing House Association to secure. The withdrawal of any considerable number of institutions doing a banking business from that association and the adoption by them of a policy condemned by the association is something that conservative financiers must regard with apprehension, quite apart from any consideration of the immediate interests involved. It is a matter of comparative indifference to the business community whether the functions of banking are performed under charters of one form or another; it is a matter of prime importance that those functions shall at all times be subjected to the general guidance which the experience and wisdom of those engaged in banking have evolved, and which, in the severest trials has been shown to be not only salutary but absolutely necessary.

One of the chief functions of the Clearing House, which it has performed with an admirable mingling of caution, firmness, and courage and with unfailing fidelity to the common interest, is the prevention of disastrous embarrassment among its members or those clearing through members. This it is enabled to perform by virtue of the right of inspection growing out of the immense advantages it confers. The privilege of "clearing" has gradually become not merely a great convenience to members and their correspondents, but indirectly a guarantee of their substantial soundness. For it must be remembered that the right of examination exercised by the Clearing House is used quite as much to ascertain whether an institution in difficulties can safely be aided and its usefulness preserved as to ascertain whether it is better that it should be closed. Its purpose, as we have said, is the prevention, as far as practicable, of disaster.

Plainly it is not for the public advantage that any considerable amount of banking business should be done free from the supervision thus exercised. It cannot be said truly that it is the concern only of each institution and of its customers whether it submits or not to such supervision. The trouble that may be incurred cannot be confined to them. It may come at a moment of general disturbance or distrust, when one serious failure may shake the entire fabric of credit. In the conditions of modern business, when general safety depends as much on what men believe to be true as on what is actually true, every reasonable support of public confidence must be firmly maintained. There is no such support more solid and more effectual than the association of the banks in an organization freely but steadily guided by the wisdom and experience of managers chosen from the common body.

Judge—a furiously partisan comic journal, the name of which is the most successful joke it has originated—publishes on its first page this week a portrait of one ALGER in the uniform of a French Captain, and with the inscription, "The American Dreyfus." It is unkind thus to drag the late Secretary of War from the complete obscurity into which he plunged immediately when he lost the power to harm and disgrace the American Army. It is positively cruel to recall attention to the contrast between the vices in which he is pre-eminent and the striking virtues that are displayed by the victim of French Algerism.

CARTER AND DREYFUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning and your admirable attitude on the Dreyfus outrage make me wonder whether we may not be in danger of committing in this country an injustice similar in principle, and perhaps, to the accused person, not less serious in results. You will apprehend that I refer to the case of Capt. O. M. Carter. He is a man whose personal associations and friendships entitle him to at least the presumption of innocence. He has been pronounced by a court-martial (report says by a very close vote) guilty of using his position to defraud his Government, and has been condemned to degradation and imprisonment. He has been, with rare exceptions, unsparingly denounced by the press of the country, and the animus displayed by the promoters of the prosecution and some of those who conducted it has not been without reminders of the great French trial just completed. The parallel might be carried further. An advocate for Dreyfus appeared in the person of Emile Zola. Mr. Wayne MacVeagh has publicly pronounced Carter "absolutely innocent." It may fairly be said that Mr. MacVeagh's experience has pre-eminently fitted him to weigh evidence and define law, and certainly his high character and honorable public service entitle his opinion to sincere respect.

Under these circumstances, may it not be our duty to suspend judgment? I do not venture to declare Capt. Carter innocent, but I do not dare to denounce him as guilty, lest, haply, I be found in the ranks of those who have earned the contempt and execration of civilization as "anti-Dreyfusards."

With the French object lesson in plain view, I can but hold my judgment in suspense. Is it not fair, Sir, that you, whose function it is to mold public opinion, should do likewise? W. BAYARD CUTTING.
New York, Sept. 11, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Leads All the Rest.

When it comes to making mistakes France has been from the first one of the leading nations of the world.—Dallas News.

Quick Returns.

Friend—I don't see how you can afford to sell bicycles at such a price.

Slimspoke—I make my profit on the repairs.—Boston Traveler.

Times Have Changed.

Things have changed since Shakespeare's days. The schoolboy does not go "creeping like a snail, unwillingly to school." He takes a trolley car.—Baltimore American.

The Tragedy of the Palm.

"Mrs. Chipperton took care of my palm while I was away and ruined it."

"How?"

"It was one of those varnished palms, and she watered it every day."—Chicago Record.

In Them All.

"Nobody ever accused me of being a politician out of a job," said Senator Sorghum blandly.

"No," answered the guileless person who takes everything literally, "it was only the other day that I heard some one saying you came pretty near being mixed up in every job that came along."—Washington Star.

SNEAKIN' BACK TO KANSAS.

From The Denver Evening Post.

They're a sneakin' back to Kansas, Reps and Dems, Prohibs and Pops,
They have heard the wondrous story of the world-surprisin' crop
They have read it in the papers that the ol' Jayhawker State
Is a passin' the procession at a mighty lively gait!
In her days of woe they shook her, give it to her in the neck,
Jest as rats out in the ocean'll desert a sinkin' wreck,
But she weathered every breaker an' she's right in the advance,
An' they're sneakin' back to Kansas as repentant emigrants.

They're a sneakin' back to Kansas, don't you see the risin' dust?
Don't you see the awk'ard mottoes: "Git A Claim Agin Or Bust!"
Don't you hear the joltin' wagons in the long and windin' trains
Glidin' like enormous serpents o'er the spreadin' seas o' plains?
Don't you hear the movers singin' songs o' soul-enthusin' cheer?
Don't you hear the whips a crackin' on the heated atmosphere?
Don't you smell the fryin' bacon in the prairie camps at night?
They're a sneakin' back to Kansas fur they've heerd that she's all right!

They're a sneakin' back to Kansas; when they left her every tongue
Was aglow with wild invective, jest the hottest ever sprung!
They were talkin' of the 'hoppers an' the murderous cyclones,
An' the drouth that dried the cattle till their hides stuck to their bones!
Sized her up 'longside o' sheol, some quite ready to aver
That the torrid realms o' Satan wasn't in the game with her;
Left their claims fur anybody when they left the sut'ard track,
Now they're sneakin' back to Kansas wishin' that they had 'em back!

Fur the sun o' tardy glory has arisen on the State,
She is winnin' reputation most magnificently great!
She's surprisin' all creation with her crops o' wheat an' corn,
An' her people are a tootin' of a loud, triumphant horn!
Seems that heaven overlooked her fur a while in keerless way
An' is makin' restitution in a most prolific play;
Is a touchin' up the ranches in the brightest green an' gold,
An' they're sneakin' back to Kansas like that prodigal of old.

TRUST CONFERENCE WORK

Only Strife of the Day Over the Committee on Resolutions.

PROTECTION AND ITS RESULTS

Speakers Argue on Both Sides of the Tariff Question—Gov. Pingree Fears Industrial Slavery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The second day's session of the trust conference opened here to-day, with William Wirt Howe of New Orleans in the chair, and a falling off in the attendance of both delegates and spectators.

Chairman Howe proceeded to business by putting before the house a motion made by F. C. Farr of Missouri, providing for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of fifteen members, to be selected by the Chairman. To this committee all resolutions were to be referred without reading or debate.

The motion instantly developed strife between the factions for and against trusts, like that which yesterday threatened the harmony of the conference. An amendment was offered providing that the appointments to the committee be made by the delegates themselves, one committeeman from each State. The original motion was not acted upon, but the amendment in regard to the manner of appointment was carried by a standing vote—99 to 14.

Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, rising from a far corner, declared that it was unfair to bind the delegates by resolution. The debate then waxed warm, and delegates clamoring for recognition rose in every part of the house. Ex-Gov. Luce of Michigan declared that the reference of resolutions to a committee without reading or debate meant that many a well-meant effort would go to sleep in the hands of the committee and "sleep the sleep of death."

It remained for W. Bourke Cockran to repeat his performance of yesterday, when he restored the harmony which was lost in an endeavor to appoint a Committee on Programme. Upon his suggestion it was decided that the Committee on Resolutions should consist of one representative of each State delegation and one of each National organization, and to this committee all resolutions should be referred without reading or debate.

Lawson Purdy of the New York Tariff Reform Club was then introduced and opened the tariff debate. "I do not contend," he said, "that the only cause for combinations which restrain trade is the tariff, but the tariff does foster and assist in maintaining such combinations. The tariff is under the control of the Federal Government. The abolition of duties upon articles produced by trusts is easy, immediate, and effective. When this special privilege is withdrawn we will then be in a better position to do what further may be necessary."

Mr. Purdy was followed by Byron W. Holt of the New England Free Traders' Club. He said: "That the tariff, by shielding our manufacturers from foreign competition, makes it easy for them to combine, to restrict production, and to fix prices—up to the tariff limit—ought to be evident to every intelligent man. It ought also to be evident to all here that the greatest objection to trusts is due to their ability to raise prices above a normal profit-producing point. That is trusts raise prices whenever possible to what they consider the maximum profit point is certain."

John F. Scanlan of Illinois took up the cudgels on behalf of the protectionists. He called forth a storm of mingled hisses and applause by declaring that it was a brave man who, after the experience of the last few years, would advocate a policy of free trade. He compared the conditions of the country at various times in an endeavor to show that prosperity was greatest when the tariff was highest.

Thomas Updegraff of Iowa followed Mr. Scanlan in a defense of the tariff.

A paper entitled "Excessive Financial Energy," prepared by Horatio W. Seymour of The Chicago Chronicle, was read. It was in part as follows:

"The trusts or combinations which should be destroyed and which can be destroyed are those which exist by reason of the protective tariff, or which could not exist if there were no protective tariff, and those which either in their organization or in their methods since organization have adopted criminal practices and are therefore amenable to the criminal laws. In the one case there is need of the repeal of unwise and unjust legislation, In the other there is need of the enforcement of penalties which run against individuals hiding behind trust organizations as well as they do against individuals who stand upon their own responsibility.

"There is not an unlawful combination in America to-day that does not owe its existence to some unfaithful representative of the people. There is not one that cannot be destroyed in short order by an honest enforcement of the law. Those trusts or combinations against which the laws do not run are no more to be decried than any other manifestation of business enterprise."

The afternoon session was devoted to papers on the relation of agriculture to trusts. Dudley Wooten acted as Chairman for the session and presided over delegations even thinner than they were in the forenoon. An Eastern delegate slept through the entire session, affording a pronounced illustration of the ennui which affected many others in less degree.

Samuel H. Greeley of the Chicago Board of Trade spoke on "The Protection of American Grain Markets from Railroad and Warehouse Monopoly." He was followed by J. C. Haley of St. Paul, delegate from the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and Aaron Jones of South Bend, Ind., Master of the National Grange. The last speaker of the afternoon was Major Benjamin R. Tucker of New York, who discussed trusts from the standpoint of the Anarchists.

The principal address of the evening session was delivered by Gov. Pingree of Michigan on "The Effect of Trusts on Our National Life." He said in part:

"It seems to me that the vital considerations connected with this problem of the trust is its effect upon the middle class—the independent individual business man and the skilled artisan and mechanic. How does the trust affect them? It is admitted by the apologist for the trust that it makes it impossible for the individual or firm to do business on a small scale. This being so it follows that the independent, individual business man must enter the employment of the trust. He becomes an employe instead of an employer. His trusted foreman and his employes must follow him. They are both to become a part of the vast industrial army, with no hopes and no aspirations—a daily task to perform and no personal interest and perhaps no pride in the success of their work.

"The middle-class of which I speak will lose their sense of independence. They are already being deprived of that quality of opportunity which has attracted to this country the millions of people of other nations who have helped make American citizenship and American institutions the greatest and best in the world. The trust is therefore the forerunner, or rather the creator, of industrial slavery. The master is the trust manager or Director. It is his duty to serve the soulless and nameless, being called the stockholder. To the latter the dividend is more important than the happiness or the prosperity of any one. The slave is the former merchant and business man and the artisan and mechanic, who once cherished the hope that they might some time reach the happy position of independent ownership of a business. Commercial feudalism is the logical outcome of the trust. The trust manager is the feudal baron."

Ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio spoke on "The Desirability of Trusts." He said in part:

"Denounce trusts as we may, they have come to stay. Why? Because the gigantic business operations of the present and future cannot be carried on without them. Through the trust the enormous waste that is entailed upon business operations by competition is saved. The product and the service performed is cheapened. Labor will have the better opportunity to enhance wages and shorten the hours of toil, as is so signally illustrated in the railroad service of the country. When the trusts shall have been properly safeguarded by law their securities will furnish a means of safe investment at a somewhat higher rate of interest than will be paid by Government, State, or municipal bonds, thus affording an opportunity for investment by people of moderate means.

"A bureau of government or a board, similar to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, should be established, to whom all trusts shall apply for license after being incorporated, and to whom reports, as required of National banks, should be made. The terms of the license should provide against over-capitalization. All profits beyond 6 per cent. should be taxed for the benefit of the Government. It seems to me that it is the duty of this conference to request Congress to submit amendments to the Constitution, giving it the necessary power to control the trusts and to tax their profits."

Prof. George Gunton of New York spoke in favor of trusts, concluding his argument with the following words: "Stripped of sensation, political partisanship, and class feeling, the movement against so-called trusts is really a movement against industrial development and National prosperity, and is a blow at the growth and greatness of the Nation."

The anti-trust delegates to the conference organized their forces to-night and declared in open meeting that they would place the delegates to the convention on record as favoring or opposed to trusts. A Steering Committee and a Committee on Resolutions were appointed.

THE BRIDGE TRUST FORMED.

List of Concerns that Are Members of It—Officers to be Elected Next Week.

The American Bridge Company, otherwise the Bridge Trust, is an assured fact. All the details so far as the manufacturers are concerned have been settled. Now the financiering will be arranged by J. & W. Seligman & Co., and next week a meeting will be held to effect a permanent organization and elect officers.

The following concerns constitute the organization: A. & P. Roberts Company, (Pencoyd Iron Works,) Philadelphia, Penn.; the Carnegie Comosny's Keystone Bridge Works, Pittsburg, Penn.; Post & McCord, Brooklyn; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, New York; Elmira Bridge Company, Limited, Elmira, N. Y.; American Bridge Works, Chicago; Union Bridge Company, Athens, Penn.; Edgemoor Bridge Works, Edgemoor, Del.; Lessig Bridge and Iron Works, Chicago; Berlin Iron Bridge Company, Berlin, Conn.; Shiffler Bridge Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Detroit Bridge and Iron Company, Detroit, Mich.; Rochester Bridge and Iron Works, Rochester, N. Y., Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Company, Groton, N. Y.; Youngstown Bridge Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. G. Wagner & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Wrought Iron Bridge Company, Canton, Ohio; Toledo Bridge Company, Toledo, Ohio; Gillette & Herzog Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lafayette Bridge Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Schultz Bridge and Iron Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Buffalo Bridge and Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; Canton Bridge Company, Canton, Ohio; Bellefonte Bridge and Iron Company, Bellefonte, Penn.; Coke and Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.; Hilton Bridge and Construction Company, Albany, N. Y., and Horseheads Bridge Company, Horseheads, N. Y. It is probable that in the near future several other concerns will join the combination.

According to the report made by Stephen Little, who acted as auditor in the formation of the combination, the actual past earnings of the concerns in the trust have been 13 per cent., and this will guarantee an actual profit on the common stock from the start.

A CHAIR TRUST, NOW.

Combination Will Start Business with $10,000,000 Capital.

A chair trust has been arranged for. About 85 per cent. of all the manufacturers in the country are interested in the combination. The financing of the aggregation is all that is necessary to permit organization, and that will be arranged by Charles R. Flint. The new combination will transact its further business from quarters in Lord's Court Building.

There the Reorganization Committee is in session daily, and among the members of the committee are Judge J. W. Campbell of Ohio, J. S. Ford of Chicago, and A. D. Martin of Cincinnati.

The capital stock of the new combination will be $10,000,000. It is understood that the organization will be known as the American Chair Company, but the name has not been definitely decided upon.

ARONSON'S NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Has Rights to Strauss's "Wiener Blut"—Wagner Offered $20,000, and Is Likely to Conduct Here.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Rudolph Aronson, who is a passenger on the Saale, has secured from the widow of Johann Strauss the American rights to the posthumous operetta "Wiener Blut," which is to be produced in Vienna about Oct. 1.

Mr. Aronson offered Siegfried Wagner $20,000 to conduct forty Wagner concerts in the principal cities of the United States. He expects that his offer will be accepted.

ROOF GARDENS DESERTED.

Cold Weather Drives the Public Indoors and They Suspend—Mr. Rice in a Dilemma.

The decided change in the atmosphere in this city yesterday, when the mercury dropped many degrees, played havoc with the attendance at the roof gardens of Oscar Hammerstein and Edward E. Rice and placed in jeopardy the lives of some of the performers who are compelled to appear in scant costumes.

At the Casino Roof, after opening the doors and discovering that the public was not desirous of witnessing a performance in the open air in weather like that prevailing last night, Manager Rice decided to permanently discontinue his summer-night entertainment, and the few who chanced to brave the chilly winds were informed by Stage Manager Lawrence that upon application at the box office their money would be refunded and that no performance would be given.

Mr. Rice congratulated himself upon the easy manner in which he disposed of his small audience, and was about to depart for his home, when the spokesman for the members of the orchestra stopped him and said that they proposed to hold him for the full week's salary, as per contract, if he intended to close the roof and would not under any circumstances accept three nights' pay. The idea suddenly struck Mr. Rice that in order that both parties might fulfill the contract each must carry out the stipulations. He forthwith said to the musicians that to receive their full week's salary they must report every night for the balance of the week and play from 8 until 12:30, notwithstanding there would be no audience. When this proposition was made to the musicians, a demurrer was immediately entered by both the drummer and cornetist, who were most emphatic in saying that they would not play on any roof in such weather for $40 a minute, and after a brief conference by the band they agreed to take three nights' salary due them and depart.

MISS WALLEY DISCHARGED.

Violated Stage Disciplinary Rules G. W. Lederer's Manager Alleged.

Miss Norma Walley, who was brought to this country by George W. Lederer from England to create the rôle of the Spirit of Mischief in "The Man in the Moon," was summarily discharged from the company last Monday night by Stage Manager Frederick Solomon on instructions from Mr. Lederer. Since then Miss Violet Holls has been playing the part.

"Miss Walley in the last two weeks has on several occasions violated the discipline of the stage," said Mr. Solomon last evening, "and on each of these occasions I have been lenient with her, simply calling her attention to the fact, and asking her not to let it happen again. But last Saturday night Miss Walley overstepped the bounds of stage propriety by deliberately holding a conversation from the stage during the progress of the first act, with Walter Jones, who occupied one of the proscenium boxes. Mr. Lederer, who chanced to be in the theatre at the time, witnessing this violation of one of his strictest rules, immediately instructed me to inform Miss Walley that such behavior on the part of any member in his company would not be tolerated, and that her services would be dispensed with, and that Miss Holls would assume the rôle from Tuesday night."

It was said by a friend of Miss Walley last night that the English actress called upon Mr. Lederer and upbraided him. It was also said that she proposes if possible to hold him to his contract, which she claims has not been violated. In the meantime Miss Walley has made arrangements with Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., to become a member of Miss Anna Held's company, which will produce a new play by De Koven and Smith entitled "Papa's Wife."

In perfecting his arrangements for the Columbia Theatre, Boston, Mr. Lederer has selected Frederic Solomon as his stage manager, transferring him from the New York Theatre to his Boston house, where he will have absolute charge of affairs behind the curtain. The first production in this house under Mr. Lederer's direction will be "In Gay Paree," which is being rehearsed daily at the Casino by a select company.

Miss Virginia Early, who since the death of Augustin Daly has become a member of Mr. Lederer's forces, will not appear in any of his productions, as announced, this year, but will devote her time to the study of vocal music up to Jan. 1. On Jan. 1 she will make her first appearance in Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander's new piece, which will be produced at the Casino by Mr. Lederer.

EXPORT EXPOSITION OPENS

Inaugural Exercises Are Held on the Grounds at Philadelphia.

TO BUILD UP FOREIGN TRADE

Gov. Stone Tells Why Americans Can Pay Better Wages and Sell Cheaper than Their Rivals Abroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The National Export Exposition was formally opened at noon to-day. Hundreds of distinguished visitors from all sections of the country were in attendance, including representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, officers of the army and navy, scientists and business and professional men.

The first event of the day was the landing of Admiral Sampson and the officers of his squadron at Chestnut Street Pier at 10 o'clock. Carriages were in waiting and the naval officers were driven to the City Hall where, in Mayor Ashbridge's office, they met Gov. Stone and his staff, the officers and Directors of the National Export Association, the Commercial Museum, and the Franklin Institute, and about 100 other prominent men of Philadelphia and other cities. At 11:15 o'clock the company in the Mayor's office proceeded to the exposition grounds, escorted by 250 marines from the North Atlantic Squadron and the Marine Band.

Arriving at the grounds the members of the party were escorted to the platform in the auditorium. In the absence of P. A. B. Widener, President of the exposition, the First Vice President, W. W. Foulkrod, delivered the address turning the exposition over to the Governor of Pennsylvania. Director General W. P. Wilson delivered an address on the plan and scope of the exposition. "The purpose of this exposition," said Mr. Wilson, "is to show the foreign consumer what the American manufacturer can make, and how cheaply and how well he can make it."

Gov. Stone made an address welcoming the visitors, accepting the exposition and turning it over to the Mayor of Philadelphia. He said in part:

"We are selling our goods in every country on the globe for the reason and the only reason that we sell a better article for less money than any other country can sell. The time has come for us to hoist our flag and proclaim it to the world, and that is the purpose of this exhibition. We invite the world's buyers to be the judge. We want the world's trade, and our demand is supported alone by the merits of our products.

"The great problem with our manufacturers has been to preserve and maintain our high prices paid for labor and still undersell our foreign competitors. This has been done without decreasing the quality of our products. The average price of labor in this country is double that of any other country in competition with us, and as labor is the principal cost in any product, this has been a difficult obstacle to overcome, but the question has been solved by the skill and genius of the American mechanic and inventor.

"It is natural that foreign buyers should want an explanation. It is natural that they should wish to know how it comes that we can sell better articles for less money than countries that pay much less for labor. The explanation is chiefly in the fact that we have learned to economize labor. Our laborers get more money for the time employed, but, with the aid of our perfected machinery and ingenious inventions and devices, they accomplish much more work. We employ the machine and the hand in such harmony as to utilize both with the least possible loss of time and material.

"Our only drawback is shipping facilities. We have protected and fostered our industries, but we have neglected our shipping. To-day our exports are carried in foreign ships, and we are paying $180,000,000 each year to foreign ship owners. This is a reflection on our statesmanship. It ought not to be. Our ocean freight should be carried in American ships. If the circumstances do not justify the construction of American ships in American docks, Congress should, by subsidy or otherwise, make it an inducement to capital to embark in this enterprise. Our flag should be more often seen flying from the masts of ocean ships, and our Nation should appear abroad what it really is at home."

Mayor Ashbridge accepted the exposition from the Governor, and then Congressman W. P. Hepburn of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, delivered an address.

The benediction was pronounced by Archbishop Ryan of this city, and at its conclusion a telegraph instrument was moved to the front of the stage and communication was obtained with the White House, at Washington. First Vice President Foulkrod informed President McKinley over the wire that the exposition was ready to be declared open. The president immediately sent the following message:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1899.

Dr. W. P. Wilson, Director General, National Export Exposition, Philadelphia:

The opening of the National Export Exposition marks another important and most gratifying advance in the extension of our trade and commerce and the promotion of more cordial relations in these respects with other nations. Accept for yourself and your associates my hearty congratulations and best wishes for the abundant realization of your most sanguine hopes of the success and influence of this undertaking. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

This concluded the exercises. While the exposition is not ready in every detail, it is expected that all the exhibits will be in position within a week. There was a large crowd at the exposition to-night. The admissions for the day and evening aggregated about 25,000.

ROSE COGHLAN'S DEBTS.

Only One of Her Forty-seven Creditors Appeared at a Meeting.

A meeting of the creditors of Rose Coghlan, the actress, whose name in private life is Rosamond Maria Sullivan, was called yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Nathaniel A. Prentiss, at 120 Broadway. She did not appear. Her attorney said she was playing an engagement in Boston, and would be through by the 22d inst., when she would come here.

The schedules showed liabilities of $26,836 and no assets, except wearing apparel and theatrical wardrobe, $250, which are exempt. Of the forty-seven creditors mentioned in the schedules, only one was present at the meeting, and he did not think it was worth while to file the claim, which was for carriage hire. The referee remarked that her creditors evidently were not pressing her. T. Frank Brownell was appointed trustee for her assets, as a matter of form, so as to give a certificate of exemption for her clothing and theatrical wardrobe.

SUCCESS OF "HORA NOVISSIMA."

Prof. Parker's Oratorio Well Received in London.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—At the Worcester musical festival yesterday Prof. Parker of Yale University conducted with pronounced success his oratorio, "Hora Novissima."

The cathedral was crowded, many Americans being present. The performance was looked forward to with the greatest interest. All the papers devote unusual space to the presentation, sketching the composer's career, bestowing high praise upon his musical ability, and expressing the hope soon to hear other works from his pen.

"THE RAINMAKER OF SYRIA."

Rights for Austria and Germany Secured by Josef Weinberger.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—"The Rainmaker of Syria" has been secured by Joseph Weinberger of Vienna for production in Austria and Germany.

Music at Seward Park.

The programme that will be rendered by Eugene A. Johnson's Military Band at W. H. Seward Park this evening is as follows:

"Hail, Columbia."
Overture, "Polyphonie".....Pettis
(a) "Happy by My Baby's Side".....

DREYFUS CASE IN LONDON

Jews Celebrate Atonement Day by Holding Demonstrations.

CHIEF RABBI ADLER SPEAKS

Says Last Saturday's Verdict Was a Disaster to France—The Paris Exposition Not Boycotted.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—English indignation against France was strengthened to-day on account of the observance by all Jews of the Day of Atonement.

The day was celebrated here, especially in the East End, with Dreyfus demonstrations. A procession with a banner inscribed "Dreyfus, the Martyr. All the Civilized World Demands His Instant Release," marched through Spitalfields.

The Great Synagogue in London presented a striking spectacle. It was crowded from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, and thousands were unable to enter.

Dr. Adler, the chief rabbi, delivered a sermon referring to the Dreyfus case. He said what was morally wrong could not be politically right. Right justice, honor, and mercy belonged to the immutable law. Falsehood and injustice might prosper for a time, but certain retribution would follow those who forsook the path of right and justice. It had been so with the colossal empires of antiquity, and with Spain in our day.

Dr. Adler declared that Saturday was not, as had been said, the bitterest day in the history of modern Judaism on account of the Dreyfus verdict. It was a memorable penitential Sabbath, ever to be remembered with the keenest disappointment, in which all felt the deepest pity for the prolonged agony of Dreyfus and his wife, but it was not a day of unalloyed bitterness for Jews. To France it was a day more disastrous than Waterloo, more humiliating than Sedan. France, which first allowed to the Jews the rights of citizenship, had defiled the golden vessels of God's temple, and branded an innocent man as an odious traitor to the country he loved so well. Even in France every one had not been hypnotized by the unholy blend of clericalism and militarism.

"Let the majesty of the law be vindicated," he concluded, "and let them not seek a pardon, which should be rejected with scorn, for where no crime was committed, how can a pardon be granted?"

Yet this is the very course taken by the law in England, though this point was overlooked by Dr. Adler. The Dreyfus case still remains in the forefront of discussion. The opinion prepondereates that this prisoner will be pardoned. On all sides one hears the question: How is it possible to pardon an innocent man? One answer to this is that he has been convicted. Another is that the custom is not confined to France. Many persons have been convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life in England, and when one of them is discovered to be innocent the conviction is not annulled, the only reparation made to the convict being a free pardon. If such can be the case in free England, many persons say, why not in France?

Col. Jekyll, Secretary of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exposition, says that not more than a dozen firms have withdrawn their applications for space. Large numbers have been unable to obtain space, and the pending applications are far more numerous than the withdrawals. Over 200 exhibitors will be represented. Col. Jekyll says only an extraordinary development of the boycott would justify a special meeting of the commission. This has not occurred.

TRUSTS THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Temps Says It Is Unnecessary for the Chambers to Meet.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Temps this afternoon says:

"The idea of summoning the Chambers might be admitted if an incident had arisen showing the peril of the situation or the weakness of the Government. If the situation does not exist, such a call would be the first noisy incident since the close of the trial. Let the Deputies, then, enjoy their vacation as long as the Government fulfills its mission and conforms to the clearly defined mandate it solicited and accepted months ago."

ROYALISTS' HOUSES RAIDED.

Residences of Anti-Semite Officers Also Visited by the Police.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Fresh police raids were made this morning at the residences of prominent Royalists.

The police are searching the houses of officers of the Anti-Semite and Royalist organizations, as well as their newspaper offices, at Nantes.

It is reported that the magistrate who has in hand the conspiracy charges will declare that there is no ground for prosecution in the case of several persons now in custody.

German Spy Arrested in France.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A German spy has been arrested at Lacroix-sur-Meuse.

SAYS DREYFUS WILL BE FREED.

The Only Question to be Settled One of Ways and Means.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is certain that Capt. Dreyfus will be liberated. The only question to be settled is one of ways and means."

DREYFUS PROTEST IN ITALY.

President of the Commission to the Paris Exposition Resigns.

ROME, Sept. 14.—The Tribuna says that Signor Tomaso Villa, President of the Italian Commission to the Paris Exhibition, has resigned as a protest against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial.

ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT ACT.

Holds that It Cannot Interfere in Another Country's Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—President McKinley is receiving many letters, petitions, and resolutions from various parts of the country urging his mediation in behalf of Dreyfus, and suggesting that he tender his good offices in the pending dispute between Great Britain and the Transvaal. These have come in such volume that there has not been an acknowledgment in many cases. All these communications are being turned over to the State Department as they arrive.

The Administration will take no action, holding that until the interest of the United States or the rights of her citizens are involved, it is not within the province of this country to meddle in the domestic or foreign affairs of other countries.

ESTERHAZY CHALLENGED AGAIN.

South Carolina Man Willing to Fight in Behalf of Dreyfus.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14.—The following challenge was cabled this morning to Comte Ferdinand Walsin-Esterhazy at his address in London:

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 14.

Sir: Believing you to be answerable for the misery and humiliation of Capt. Dreyfus of the French Army, and he, Capt. Dreyfus, not being able to call on you personally for satisfaction, I, as an American, free born, loving liberty, do volunteer in my own right to meet you on the field of honor in behalf of Capt. Dreyfus at any time and place agreeable to you. PAUL E. AYER.

Ayer is a son of the late Gen. Ayer of the Confederate Army, and was a Sergeant in the First South Carolina Volunteers in the war with Spain.

EXCITED BY DREYFUS POSTERS.

Crowd Wrecks a Billboard at the Ice Palace After a Lecture.

The Ice Palace, a One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, which is the home of the Lenox Athletic Club, has been used for several days as a Jewish meeting place. Last night the Rev. Hugo Barusch delivered a lecture on the Dreyfus trial.

As the congregation left the place after the lecture they caught sight of a bill board by the side of the building which was covered with posters showing the scene on Devil's Island and the degradation of Dreyfus. A number attacked the sign, boards were torn from the fence, and the posters defaced. Policeman Lee of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station locked up Charles Harris of 323 East Ninety-third Street and George E. Lewis of 119 East Ninety-first Street on a charge of malicious mischief.

About 9 o'clock a number of persons came out of the Metropolitan Theatre at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Willis Avenue, and found a bill poster putting up the same posters that had made the crowd at One Hundred and Seventh Street angry. They tore the posters from the boards, and attacked him when he protested. They were driven off by Roundsman Bailey of the Alexander Avenue Station.

PANIC IN A SYNAGOGUE.

Lamp Upset and 32 Persons Were Crushed to Death in Poland.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Advices from Kalisch, in Russian Poland, say that thirty-two persons were crushed to death there during a panic in a synagogue, caused by the upsetting of a lamp.

The victims were all women and children. Many others were injured.

DESTRUCTION IN ANGUILLA.

Hurricane Last Week Blew Down 200 Houses in That Island.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Sept. 14.—Advices received at St. Kitts to-day from the Island of Anguilla, one of the British West India Islands, Leeward group, say that a hurricane during the night of Sept. 8 destroyed 200 houses and rendered 800 people homeless.

There was considerable loss of property and similar damage at St. Martin.

THE OBI EXPEDITION FAILS.

British Explorers Return to Norway After Losing Their Ship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Hammerfest, the northernmost town of Norway, announces the arrival there of the British commercial expedition which vainly attempted to explore the mouths of the River Obi and other Siberian streams.

The expedition was turned back by the ice, after losing its ship, the Arthur, which was crushed by the floes. There was no loss of life.

BARON WATSON DEAD.

Was the Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and Formerly in Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Baron Watson, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and former member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, died to-day in his seventy-first year.

William, Baron Watson, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Watson of Covington, Lanarkshire. He was educated privately and in the Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, called to the bar in 1851, and from 1874 to 1876 was Solicitor General for Scotland. From the latter year until 1880 the Baron was Lord Advocate, and then succeeded to the position he held at the time of his death.

DOMINICAN FINANCES UPSET.

President Vasquez Orders Duties Paid in Coin—Paper Worthless.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 14.—In consequence of the urgent demands of business men for a declaration of the intention of the Government to provide a system of currency for immediate use, the provisional President, Gen. Horacio Vasquez, issued a proclamation this afternoon declaring duties payable 70 per cent. gold and 30 per cent. national silver, establishing a ratio of five dollars to one, American, and announcing that the value of paper money will not be decided until Congress meets, in November.

This has the effect of making paper money valueless for immediate use, and, as there is not sufficient silver here for ordinary commerce, the need of American currency is peremptory.

The action of the provisional President, it is feared, will precipitate disorders to-morrow.

THE DANUBE IN FLOOD.

Many Casualties and Much Damage in Germany and Austria.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The floods are causing widespread damage in Southern Germany and Austria. The northerly part of Zwickau is inundated.

Owing to the undermining of a railway bridge over the Iser between Muehldorf and Rohrbach, a train fell into the river and five persons were killed.

All the tributaries of the Danube, in Austria, are flooded.

A bridge over the Schwarzach, at Payerbach, collapsed, and ten persons were carried away.

MUNICH, Sept. 14.—The new Prince Regent Bridge here collapsed this afternoon, in consequence of a rise in the River Iser, which is still at flood level. There were no casualties.

SALZBURG, Sept. 14.—Part of this city and places in the vicinity have been flooded. Troops have been called out to render assistance. The water is now subsiding slowly.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Vienna:

"The floods in Austria are most serious. No doubt not a tenth part of the damage is yet officially reported. Nothing definite is known as to what has happened at Ischl, which is entirely cut off, all railway, telegraph, and telephone communication having ceased. Many towns have been flooded. It is rumored here this evening that the water works of Vienna at Semmering Pass are in danger."

New Secretary of British Embassy.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—G. Lowther, British Consul at Budapest, has been appointed Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington.

New Cabinet Formed at Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 14.—A new Ministry has been formed here, with W. J. Lyne, the leader of the Opposition, as Premier.

St. Louis Girl Marries a Duke.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Miss Anne Russell Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., was married to the Duke of Montefeltro, Tuesday, at Homburg.

ALDERMAN RODDY ACCUSED.

Held on a Charge of Bribery Preferred by a Fruit Vendor.

Alderman John S. Roddy of the Twenty-first District was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of bribery. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Zeller upon the complaint of James Valchos, a Greek fruit dealer.

The complainant alleges that in October, 1898, having obtained permission from the owner of the property on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue to erect a fruit stand there, he was told that it was necessary to secure the approval of Alderman Roddy, in whose district the location is. The fruit dealer alleges that Roddy told him it would cost him $200 if he wanted his approval to the application for the permit. The Greek says he had no such sum, but agreed to pay $25. This was refused. Then he went to Councilman Sulzer, who made the application for him, but when it came up in the Board of Aldermen Roddy, it is alleged, had the matter referred to him and killed it. Sulzer made a second attempt and finally succeeded, but lately Roddy had the permit revoked and the stand was removed by the Bureau of Incumbrances.

In court yesterday Alderman Roddy told the Magistrate that the charge was an old one, and absolutely without foundation. The case was set down for examination on Monday next, and Roddy was released in $1,000 bail, furnished by Alexander McDowell of 388 Manhattan Avenue. The Alderman, when seen at his home, 251 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street last evening, said that the charges were false, and that Valchos never had a permit. When asked his reasons for refusing to obtain a permit for Valchos, he said that storekeepers and property owners in the neighborhood objected to a stand being on the corner.

THE RACE QUESTION IN CUBA.

La Lucha Says Supremacy of the Whites Must Be Guaranteed, Although Negroes Are in Majority.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—All the Havana papers have until of late carefully avoided what the Cubans generally recognize as the most important question. To-day, however, the Lucha says:

"If independence is granted to Cuba, the gravest problem to be faced and solved will be the racial problem. The supremacy of the whites must be guaranteed. It should be borne in mind by the negroes that there can be no social equality at any time and no political equality until a considerable period has elapsed. Yet it must be admitted that the negroes, who are numerically the chief element in the population, starved and fought bravely during the war, while many bespangled high-cockalorums now strutting around Havana in gorgeous uniforms were in Mexico or Yucatan, lying about their political convictions."

The editorial has provoked considerable comment, especially at the Union Club, whose members say that all the annexationist and protectorate organs have not done so much harm to the cause of Cuba as the Lucha has done to-day. Those who condemn the paper's sentiments say the racial question should not have been raised in any public way until independence was assured. On the other hand, those who favor annexation or a protectorate consider that the editorial was inspired.

THE COFFEE DUTY IN CUBA.

Planters and Others Protest Against Cheaper Puerto Rican Product.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 14.—The measure declaring free importation of coffee from Puerto Rico to Cuba has caused a bad impression in the City and Province of Santiago.

The planters held a meeting yesterday and, after a prolonged discussion, agreed to cable Señor de Quesada in Washington a request to present a protest to President McKinley. They declare that such a regulation will kill the Cuban coffee industry and leave thousands penniless.

The Santiago Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting to-day, adopted a resolution of protest.

AGAINST EL RECONCENTRADO.

Mr. Root Approves Gen. Ludlow's Act in Suppressing a Havana Paper.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Secretary Root has approved the action of Gen. Ludlow in suppressing El Reconcentrado, a newspaper formerly published in Havana. After the paper had been suppressed the publishers appeared in Washington and protested to the Secretary of War that the action of Gen. Ludlow was an infringement on the rights of citizenship. They petitioned to have the order of Gen. Ludlow revoked. The Secretary referred the whole matter to Gen. Brooke for report who in turn referred it to Gen. Ludlow. The report of Gen. Ludlow, indorsed by Gen. Brooke, has been received at the War Department, and Secretary Root disposes of it in the following indorsement:

"The Reconcentrado appears to have been a vile publication. Its suppression raises no question of the liberty of the press. Every Government is bound to protect the community against public indecency in this as well as in other forms. It is to be regretted that the persons responsible for the publication cannot be criminally punished. The order of Gen. Ludlow is approved and the petition is denied."

A peculiar light was shed on Cuban journalistic methods by Secretary Root's investigation into the suppression of El Reconcentrado. If the allegations made on behalf of Gen. Ludlow are true, newspaper enterprise in the island has soared to heights undreamed of by even the most sensational of American journals. Gen. Ludlow alleged that when any business man declined to advertise in El Reconcentrado, that newspaper would assail the reputation of the obstinate merchant's wife. This method of securing advertising patronage had the advantage that the next time a business man was invited to advertise it was easy to convince him, if he was a married man, that the paper was a great advertising medium. Gen. Ludlow claimed that it was on these grounds that he suppressed the paper.

Bandits Wound a Cuban Mayor.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—News has been received here that the Mayor of Guira has been wounded severely by banditti. It is believed his assailants were of the band which the night before, attacked and killed a member of the rural guard of the town. One of the bandits was killed in the affray.

Troops Returning from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Adjutant General received the following dispatch from Gen. Brooke to-day: "Depot battalions, First and Eighth Infantry, leave for States to-night. The Second and Tenth Infantry will return on McPherson, which left New York Sept. 9; the Fifth Infantry is ready to move as soon as transport arrives, expected Sept. 12."

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF FUND.

The National Bank of North America reports the following subscriptions to the Puerto Rican relief fund:

Previously acknowledged, $41,434.84; cagets of Mountaindale Hotel, Mountaindale, N. Y., $35.50; Crystal Plains Sunday school, Potts, Kan., $5; through Adjutant General's Department, Columbus, Ohio, $52; through E. C. Smith, Governor of Vermont, $154.54; H. D. Hollins & Co., $1,000; through H. B. Hollins & Co., J. W. Seligman & Co., $500; J. B. Hoyt, $100; cash, $1; "M.," $1; Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, $50; Charles A. Dards, $10; James H. King, $1; Henry L. Colman, $50; Mrs. Laurens Joseph, $5; S. T. & J. H. Emerson, $7.50; Thomas H. Hurley, $5; Willett & Gray, $5; F. W. Beers, $5; Helping Hand, $2; a friend in Summit, N. J., $100; cash, $100; Mrs. H. J. G., $5; C. H. M., $25; cash, $5; Bruce Cook, $100; cash, $4; C. Read Goodridge, $5; friend, $10; cash, $5; Francis Lynde Stetson, $100; F. Peel, $25; Richard N. Young, $50; Mary H. Robinson, $5; Charles Merritt, $5; Edward Van Ness, $100; C. Beekman Hoppin, $26; Malcom & Coombe, $50; total, $44,051.36.

August Revenues of Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The War Department received to-day the amount of receipts gathered from all sources in Puerto Rico for the month of August. The receipts aggregate $173,780, divided as follows: Customs receipts, $155,672; postal receipts, $6,018; internal revenue receipts, $9,912; miscellaneous, $2,677.

ENGLISH SHIPBUILDERS DELAY.

The Armstrongs, Constructing the Albany, Are Months Behind.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The contractors for building the armored cruiser Albany, the Armstrongs of England, are months behind in the delivery of the ship to our Navy Department, and the attention of the department has been called to the matter.

It is said at the department that she was promised last April, and the department is embarrassed through the necessity of keeping Inspectors in England to watch the progress of the work according to regulations while they are needed elsewhere. The last report from the ship, made the first of the present month, showed that she was 87 per cent. advanced toward completion.

TORPEDO BOAT MOVEMENTS.

The Flotilla at Newport Will Leave for New York Sept. 26.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—On the 26th inst. the torpedo boat flotilla attached to the torpedo station will leave for New York, and at Tompkinsville the senior officer of the fleet will report for duty to Admiral Sampson at Tompkinsville. The fleet will consist of the Dupont as the flagship, in command of Lieut. Commander Chambers; the Porter, Lieut. Oliver; the Morris, Lieut. Capehart; the Winslow, Lieut. Gillis; the Mackenzie, Ensign Walker, and the Stiletto, Ensign R digley.

The special course in torpedo and torpedo-boat warfare, which has been a new feature of the navy this season, is almost concluded here, although a few officers are still under instruction. The instruction this Spring and Summer has resulted in the graduation of nearly one hundred officers and as many seaman gunners in this branch, and has given the navy a torpedo class of officers and men well equipped for any torpedo duty they may be called upon to perform. Never before in the history of the United States Navy has it been so well equipped for torpedo warfare as is the case to-day, and it has sufficient men to man all the new torpedo boats or those now on the Naval Register, if all were required for duty at one time.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The New Orleans and the Detroit arrived at San Juan to-day. The last-named vessel is on her way to La Guayra to look after American interests there during the impendency of the revolution.

The Alliance has sailed from Tangiers for Madeira.

The North Atlantic Squadron will leave Philadelphia to-morrow and arrive at Tompkinsville Sept. 16.

Naval List Includes 312 Craft.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Navigation Bureau of the navy to-day issued a list of vessels of the United States Navy of all kinds, making the surprising showing of 312 craft. This includes many small vessels and craft captured in Cuba and the Philippines, but the showing is, nevertheless, remarkable in comparison with the naval list of two years ago.

GRANITE CUTTERS' UNION WINS

New Bridge Commissioners Decide Contractor Ryan Must Pay Union Wages or Lose His Contract.

The new East River Bridge Commission met at its rooms yesterday to consider and act on the complaint of the Granite Cutters' Union regarding the employment of allen labor and the payment of less than union wages to the workmen employed by Patrick Ryan, the surviving member of the contracting firm of Shanley & Ryan.

Mandamus proceedings had been threatened by the counsel for the union unless immediate action were taken by the commission. A member stated that action had not been delayed for any other reason than the fact that the affidavits submitted by the union and the contractor were so voluminous that it required time for each member to read them.

The commission found that Patrick Ryan violated the Labor law in paying less than the prevailing rate of wages for piecework on scabbling or rough-cutting granite, and notified him that he must hereafter pay the prevailing rate of wages on pain of having his contract abrogated.

In speaking of the finding of the commission, John E. Brodsky, counsel for Patrick Ryan, said:

"I do not wish to appear as criticising the judgment of the Commissioners, but it seems to me that they must have mistaken the testimony given with reference to scabbling work for the reason that it appeared by the testimony that there was no work of that kind performed anywhere in the City of New York or elsewhere, except upon that bridge. It was work of a peculiar kind under the specifications and contract, and therefore there was no prevailing rate of wages except so far as it was established for this work. It also appears from the testimony that the amounts earned and paid to persons upon that class of work was in a number of instances even larger than that paid to experienced granite cutters under the union rates."

A CAPE COD MURDER.

Driver of a Bakery Wagon Found Dead by the Roadside—Alleged Murderer Arrested in Middleborough.

WEST DENNIS, Mass., Sept. 14.—The long list of crimes which have occurred in the Cape Cod district during the past two months was augmented this morning, when the body of James F. Whittemore, a driver of a bakery wagon, was found on the Old Town House road, at a point midway between South Yarmouth and Yarmouth. Whittemore, who was only nineteen years old, had been shot through the head sometime during the night.

The authorities immediately began an investigation on the theory that the boy had been killed by the so-called Bourne burglars, who have been at large since the shooting of two officers in that town nearly two months ago.

By 9 o'clock this forenoon fully 1,000 men and boys had assembled from the various places in this section, and a systematic search for suspicious strangers was commenced. The team driven by Whittemore was not found until some time after the discovery of the body. It was located on a street in the town of Yarmouth, and it was evident whoever shot the driver had carried away part of the contents of the wagon.

During a preliminary examination made by Dr. Mansell, medical examiner, it was found that all the money which the young man had collected yesterday and which is thought to have amounted to between $20 and $25, was missing. A purse containing small change, the young man's personal property, his watch, and a gold ring were found on the body.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Mass., Sept. 14.—Edwin Ray Snow of Yarmouthport was arrested here to-day by State Detective Letteney of Hyannis and Sheriff Chase of Harwich, on suspicion of being the murderer of James Whittemore.

Snow formerly worked here, but of late has been employed in Taunton. He went to Yarmouth Tuesday night, and it is believed that he was the man last seen with Whittemore. Snow came here this morning from the Cape, and was closely followed by the officers who had him under surveillance. He is said to have been without money yesterday, and had to borrow money previous to the time he is alleged to have been seen with Whittemore. He had $15 in his possession this morning, and exchanged $10 in silver for its equivalent in bills at the restaurant of J. P. Higgins, and $5 in silver for bills at S. P. King's market.

The man who was last seen in company with Whittemore wore a checked suit and a light hat. Snow, when arrested to-day, wore a blue suit and a plaid cap. Detective Letteney made a thorough search of Snow's home in Yarmouthport, but failed to find any checked suit.

When questioned here, Snow asserted that all his clothes, except those he wore at the time of his arrest, were in his room at Taunton. He appeared very cool and unconcerned, and claimed not to know upon what charge he was arrested. Snow is but seventeen years of age, but has had quite a career. He was at once taken to Barnstable jail by the officers.

AUTOMOBILE VICTIM DEAD.

Henry H. Bliss Succumbs to His Injuries in Roosevelt Hospital.

Henry H. Bliss, who was struck by an automobile at Eighth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street on Wednesday night as he was alighting from a surface car, died from his injuries in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. Arthur Smith, the man who was in charge of the automobile, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon and was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing on Monday.

Mr. Bliss was a native of Vermont, and was born about sixty-eight years ago. He had been a resident of this city for thirty-five years, for the greater part of which time he had been in the real estate business, both as a broker and as an operator for his own account. His offices were at 41 Wall Street. Mr. Bliss was the stepfather of Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, who was tried about three years ago on a charge of having poisoned her mother, who was Mr. Bliss's second wife. Mr. Bliss leaves a son, Herbert, and a daughter, Florence.

GROCERY PEDDLER KILLED.

A Tramp Riding with Him Supposed to Have Killed Him.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Horace Halpin, a grocery peddler, to-day left his home for a ten-mile trip, intending to return home for dinner. On the return trip he took a tramp into the wagon, and while passing along a lonely road through a swamp was shot and robbed. The murderer secured only $12.

Halpin was found in the wagon by the roadside an hour later by a farmer at whose house he had traded just before entering the swamp road, and who saw the tramp with him. The horses remained standing where Halpin halted when the crime was committed. The shot entered the heart, and death was instantaneous. The body remained on the seat, the head hanging over the side. To-night the swamp is surrounded by watchers, but the growth of underbrush in the swamp is too thick to permit a systematic search.

The murderer was about twenty-five years old, thick-set, had light hair and complexion, and a smooth face. The fellow left Batavia for Albion to get a job as an engineer on a merry-go-round outfit about to make a tour of the county fairs. Halpin was a young man of twenty years of age, and was the mainstay of an invalid father and mother. The latter will probably go insane over the tragedy.

Use Platt's Chlorides Freely About the house that has been closed during Summer.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The obsequies of Cornelius Vanderbilt at St. Bartholomew's Church this morning will shift the centre of social interest, temporarily at least, from Newport, Lenox, Southampton, and the suburbs to this city. The respect felt and expressed for Mr. Vanderbilt's memory will prevent any general gayety at Newport and other places where the fashionable society element is now assembled to-day and to-morrow, and it will be Monday before the wheels of the social world will begin again to revolve in their accustomed grooves.

***

Those men and women of the leisure element now in the city find New York more crowded than they had anticipated, and the up-town fashionable streets, hotels, and restaurants bearing the semblance of midwinter at this early date. The usual throng of commercial travelers and people from the Southern and Western cities, the latter tarrying on their way from the Summer resorts to their homes, who annually fill New York's hotels and theatres at this time, is augmented this September by thousands of others who have come on in advance of the Dewey celebration and the America's Cup races to witness those events, and by the families of the commercial travelers and others, whom they have brought here for the same purpose. For the past three or four nights it has been impossible to get any seats at the leading theatres after 7 or 8 o'clock, Broadway from Twenty-third to Forty-second Street on the west side has only been passable at a slow gait, and the fashionable restaurants have been jammed with patrons. The make-up of these September night crowds is interesting to the New Yorker, for they bear the unmistakable atmosphere of out of town.

***

All the clubs on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street will erect stands in front of their houses, from which their members can view the parade on Dewey Day, Saturday, Sept. 30. There is already more demand for seats upon these stands than can be supplied, for so great is the interest felt and expressed in the event that house committees and stewards cannot safely rely upon the old calculation of providing for one-third of a club membership. A club having 500 or 1,000 resident members cannot well provide seats for more than 250 or 500, respectively, on a stand, and the problem is how to provide accommodation for more. There is pressure for seats on these stands from the feminine members and children of members' families, and the Reform Club has notified its members that they can have guests. Thus far, no other Fifth Avenue club has seen its way to offer this courtesy to its members, and those women and children who are counting upon a seat on some Fifth Avenue club stand on Dewey Day through some club relative or friend are likely to be disappointed.

***

The same conditions apply to club steamboats for the America's Cup races. Every one seemingly desires to see the races from the New York Yacht Club steamboat, the Republic. The club allows each member one ticket for himself free, and as there are nearly 1,200 members and only 1,250 people are to be carried, it is not probable that many guests can be accommodated. An allotment will be made to-day or to-morrow of guests' tickets to each member who has made application in writing for the same. Next to the New York Yacht Club's boat, the Atlantic Yacht Club boat, the Gayhead, seems to be most in favor. A number of out-of-town people have arranged to take staterooms for the five days covering the Dewey reception and the cup races on a new steamer, for which they are to pay $100 each, this to include everything except wine. Only eighty guests are to be allowed, but on the days of the cup races 500 extra people will be taken out in this boat.

***

The reported engagement of Mr. Ralph Parr and Miss Laura Jenkins, daughter of Mr. George Jenkins of Baltimore, is of interest to many people outside of New York, as Miss Jenkins has been a prominent figure in the social life of Newport, Bar Harbor, and Narragansett Pier for several Summers. She is a tall, handsome young woman, very blonde, and noted for her vivacious manners and her fondness for athletic sports. She is also an heiress. Mr. Parr is a young Baltimorean of good family and prospects.

***

Mr. William H. Perot and his little granddaughter, Gladys Perot, passed through New York yesterday on their way home from Europe to Baltimore. There is still a disposition evident in a certain portion of the press to express sympathy with the mother of Gladys Perot. As was said in this column when the abduction first became known, there are circumstances connected with it which were they known to the public would make the sympathy with the grandfather, who has so courageously and pluckily recovered the little granddaughter who has been the object of his tender care and generosity for six or seven years, and since her mother freely relinquished all claim and title to her.

***

Among the passengers on the list of the St. Louis, due here to-morrow, are Senator Hanna and Miss Ruth Hanna, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, President Seth Low and Mrs. Low, and Lorillard Spencer, Jr.

***

Among the arrivals on the Oceanic on Wednesday was M. Souberbelle, who married the mother of the Countess Czaykowski, and whose wife was a granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. M. Souberbelle, who resides for the most of the year in London, is a man of charming personality and a thorough sportsman. He is an excellent whip, and drives a coach in London. He was the guest yesterday of Mr. Jefferson Seligman, and will remain in New York for some weeks.

***

It has been decided to hold an open-air horse show at Lenox, and next week has been selected for the function. All Summer many of the young women have been practising at home on some excellent whips, among whom are Miss Stokes, Miss Barnes, Miss Evelyn Sloane, and Miss Lila Sloane. The last young woman will be debarred from taking part in the show on account of the death of her uncle, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. After the show will come the floral tub parade, and then by the middle of October the word "Finis" can be written. The Lenox season is simply a misnomer.

***

Mr. William Iselin arrived at New Rochelle last week after a delightful sail with quite a party from Bar Harbor to his home in Westchester. Several ports were stopped at on the way, and two days were passed at Newport during the progress of the Horse Show.

***

The racing at Cologne has drawn a large crowd to that city from whence sweet smells come bottled. The racecourse is two miles out of town and has a clubhouse which is quite English in its appointments. The Baron Oppenheim is one of the leading spirits in Cologne. He married the daughter of Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe, formerly Miss Hutchins, the clever and handsome American woman who has won for herself an excellent position in London society. Baron Bleichroder gave on one of the race days a party for twenty-four men, all of whom went to his stud farm in a special train. Baron Oppenheim was among the guests. A luncheon was served and a band from Vienna played during the entertainment. Cologne is said to be very full now of Americans and English people.

***

A delightful dinner was given at St. Moritz the other evening by Mr. Arthur Lambton. Among his guests were the Waldo Storys, Mr. Fitzhugh Whitehouse and Miss Whitehouse, and the Prince and Princess of Pio of Savoy. The Duchess of Manchester and her daughter, Lady Alice Montagu, have left the Palace Hotel and have gone to Davos, where Lady Alice, who is still in a very delicate state of health, will go through the rather severe cure.

***

The last mails bring accounts of the many diners d'adieux given at the end of the Homburg season. Among the first to leave after the Duke of Cambridge was Mrs. Christopher Robert. At the last distribution of prizes at the lawn tennis courts were Mrs. Heyward Cutting, Mr. F. Diodati Thompson, the Baron and Baroness de Vriere, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Shoto Douglas, and Mr. Howard Conkling of New York. Mr. Conkling gave a very smart dinner at the Pavilion. The following evening the Shoto Douglases gave their famous dinner dance.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has had her household furnishings stowed away for use next season, and will shortly return to New York and open her house there.

Word came from San Francisco to-day to the effect that Hermann Oelrichs was ill there, but he is now on the rapid road to recovery.

Carl Berger renewed his lease to-day for the King property on the avenue for five years, and before he opens his establishment next season the place will be materially enlarged by the addition of a large dining hall and dancing room on the south wing.

H. R. Taylor has concluded his Newport visit, and went to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King.

Frank C. Lawrence entertained at dinner this evening at his cottage.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. I. Goddard have returned from a visit to their place at East Greenwich.

Mrs. Potter Palmer will have a dancing hall erected on the cliff side of Beaulieu for the wedding of her niece, Miss Grant, to Prince Cantacuzene.

Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will keep their Newport cottage open until the middle of October.

Mr. Dechamps will give a dinner-dance at Berger's to-morrow evening. One hundred and ten guests will sit down to dine.

The estate of Charles Lyman has rented the cottage in Leroy Avenue to Robert Sedgwick of New York for the season of 1900.

Samuel Powel, Jr., has returned from Rangeley lakes.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Commander C. H. Davis, has returned to Washington.

E. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy, has returned to Washington.

Commodore Perkins has gone to Webster, N. H.

It is reported here that Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer have decided to take a large house in New York for this Winter, and to return to Beaulieu next season.

Miss Elsie McKeever of Washington is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie entertained at dinner this evening.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Francis A. Sanford.

Francis A. Sanford of Redding, Conn., who died Wednesday night, was born Aug. 13, 1824, and was one of the prominent men of his county and State. He has held all of the political honors in his own town, was representative to the General Assembly, and State Senator several terms. In his younger days he had the largest general store in the county. His grandfather was the first male Methodist to settle in New England. He acted as banker, administrator, and executor for the people of Redding, and always discharged faithfully the duties intrusted to him. He had taken no active part in public affairs for the last twenty-five years, but his interest in the life of the town, State, and Nation was kept up almost to the last. He leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter—Dr. A. B. Sanford, assistant editor of The Methodist Review of New York; Prof. M. R. Sanford of the Middlebury (Vt.) College, F. H. Sanford, a teacher, and Miss Emma C. Sanford of Norwalk, Conn.

Elisha Hyatt.

Elisha Hyatt, one of the pioneers in California, and known in later years as a freethinker, died Wednesday at the home of C. P. Somerby, 318 West Forty-fifth Street. He was born in Westchester County Dec. 25, 1814, and came to this city in the early thirties. In 1845 he went to San Francisco. During the following years of excitement and discovery in the mining fields he crossed the plains to Utah several times, and was at one time interested in mining. In 1869 he returned to the East, and settled on Long Island as a farmer, near Merrick. Since that time he has been actively known in connection with the propagation of purely humanitarian ideas, and was also an advocate of free thought and Socialism. His body was cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., yesterday, and a memorial service, with an address, will be held shortly.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. REED WILSON, Quartermaster of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, died on Wednesday at Buffalo, from malaria contracted at Camp Alger.

CHARLES E. STEVENS died at his home in Hingham, Mass., yesterday. Mr. Stevens for a long time was Treasurer of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Miss SARAH W. KEELER, a teacher of deaf mutes, died at the Post Graduate Hospital Wednesday from paralysis, caused by a bicycle accident nine weeks ago. She was born in Candor, Tioga County. She was graduated from the Albany Normal School and came to this city as an instructor in the School of Improved Methods for Teaching Articulation to Deaf Mutes. She also conducted a private school for deaf mutes and lectured frequently upon the methods of teaching articulation. Last June Miss Keeler was graduated with honor from the New York University Law School. She was a member of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The interment will be at Candor, N. Y.

BROADWAY SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Both Watson and Adams Fined for Disorderly Conduct.

Col. James P. Watson, who says he is a whisky salesman of Pulaski, Va., and a guest at the Gilsey House, and William J. Adams, who says his business is billiards and that he lives at the Martin

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
17 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 252 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

G. M. Carnochan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
44 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
International Silver Company
COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS.

FINANCIAL.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	$30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:	
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000
Preferred Stock:	
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000
Common Stock:	
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITT, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 228 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company:

Default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon due May 1st, 1899, on the above bonds, the owners of a majority of said bonds have requested the undersigned, acting as a Committee, to take such proceedings as shall seem necessary for the full protection of themselves and such other holders of said bonds as may join with them.

The Guaranty Trust Company, No. 30 Nassau St., New York City, will act as depository, and will issue negotiable receipts to depositors.

All deposits must be made on or before Sept. 15th, 1899.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from said Trust Company, or upon application to counsel to the Committee.

Dated New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
JOHN GREENOUGH,
Committee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Counsel, 32 Liberty St., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York and East River Ferry Company,
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 5th, 1899, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 18th, 3 P. M. to Oct. 6th, 10 A. M.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

$25,000
CITY OF TRENTON SCHOOL BONDS.

Office City Treasurer,
Trenton, N. J., Sept. 11th, 1899.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M. Monday, September 18th, 1899, for the purchase of the whole of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars School Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J.

The above bonds will be 30 yr. bonds and bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100 or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National bank for $1,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

These bonds are authorized by ordinance of the Common Council passed August 15th, 1899, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 23d, 1899.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton School Bonds," and addressed to W. J. B. STOKES, City Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company,
30 Broad Street.
New York, September 14th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company, payable October 21st at the Company's office in New York City.

The Transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 2d day of October, and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the thirteenth day of October following.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this company held this day it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., 1¾%, upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared payable on Oct 2, 1899, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed on Sept. 23, 1899, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., and opened on Oct. 3d, 1899, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. T. W. SIEMON, Ass't Treas.

Electric Vehicle Company.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common stock, payable Oct. 2, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Wednesday, September 20th, 1899.

The transfer books will close on Wednesday, Sept. 20th, 1899, at 2:15 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, Oct. 5, 1899.

ROBERT McA. LLOYD, Secretary.
Dated September 13, 1899.

New York Office, 27 William St.
New York, Sept. 13th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana will be closed on September 23d, at noon, and reopened October 24. Interest checks will be mailed on September 30th.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—American securities were dull at the beginning, but improved later, with Louisville showing the most strength. The closing tone was steady and the demand moderate.

Consols for money, 105 5-16; consols for the account, 105 7-16; Canadian, 99½; Erie, 14¼; Erie first preferred, 39⅝; Illinois Central, 117½; Union Pacific preferred, 81½; St. Paul, 136⅛; New York Central, 141½; Pennsylvania, 68⅜; Reading, 11⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 78½; Atchison, 22½; Louisville, 83⅜.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 134.70; Madrid, 23.12, Lisbon, 45.; Rome, 7.20.

Bar silver, steady at 27 3-16d per ounce.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £124,000, circulation decreased £457,000, bullion decreased £332,661, other securities decreased £694,000, other deposits decreased £463,000, public deposits decreased £104,000, notes reserve increased £140,000, and Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 52.15 per cent. Last week it was 51.25 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3½ per cent.

BANKS RAISE INTEREST RATE.

Increase Made in Newark Because of Great Demand for Money.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 14.—Within the last few days four banks in this city have put up their rate of interest charged for loans to 6 per cent., even on the money which was already outstanding. Those banks which have been charging 4 per cent. now ask 5, and those which were asking 5 have added 1 per cent. to the rate of interest. This is due to the great demand for money. Money has not been so tight here, the bankers say, since 1896, except during the Venezuela trouble and the Spanish war.

BIG MORTGAGE SET ASIDE.

Given by John Good Cordage Company to Secure Bonds.

Justice Walter Lloyd Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision setting aside as void and invalid a mortgage for $300,000, executed by the John Good Cordage and Machine Company to the Kings County Trust Company to secure an issue of $300,000 in bonds. The mortgage was made, as alleged, in order to put off the creditors of the John Good Company, but before it was certified by the Kings County Trust Company, Bert Reiss was appointed receiver by the courts. The creditors of the Cordage Company protested to the receiver against any recognition of the mortgage, claiming it was issued to put off the payment of debts. The receiver took the side of the creditors, contending that there was a flaw in the title, and that the mortgage was invalid.

Frank G. Jenkins and John G. Jenkins, Jr., who held $106,000 worth of bonds, thereupon began an action to foreclose and to remove Mr. Reiss, claiming that he had no jurisdiction. There were fifteen defendants to the suit, including the receiver, the Kings County Trust Company, David H. McAlpin, the American Surety Company, Cora Morris, and James J. Phelan, all creditors of the concern and having claims aggregating $500,000. Justice Smith says the mortgage is void, because of its effect in delaying creditors.

SEWING SILK WILL BE DEARER.

Manufacturers Contemplate a Further Advance in Prices.

The Machine Twist and Sewing Silk Association, which is a branch of the Silk Association of America, held a meeting yesterday at the offices of the Silk Association, Broome Street and Broadway, and decided to revise the official price list of machine and button-hole twists and sewing silks in accordance with the advanced prices of raw silk. The manufacturers of thread silks in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey were represented. A number of them wanted to advance the prices at once, but it was decided to postpone definite action until the next meeting of the association. The time of the next meeting will be governed somewhat by the prices on raw silk, which have been steadily hardening during the past few months. If the raw material goes any higher a meeting of the association probably will be called very soon to fix the advance on the manufactured article.

The present move on the part of the manufacturers of thread silks means much to the jobbers, as prices were advanced very considerably at the meeting of the association last March. If there is another advance during the next two months, or at the next meeting of the association, the jobber will raise his prices to the retailer, and this will affect the individual purchaser. The raw material used by the manufacturers, who were represented at yesterday's meeting, comes from Japan and China. They claim to be losing money at the present prices, and say they cannot stand any further advance without raising their prices to the jobbers.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 14	484,895
To date this year	126,480,906
Corresponding date last year	73,798,293

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 14	$1,980,500
To date this year	$676,474,170
Corresponding date last year	$598,186,890

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 5@6 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mobile & Ohio	2½
Am. Ice pf	3	Nat. Biscuit	⅞
Am. Linseed pf	⅞	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	¾	N. J. Central	½
Am. Tin P. pf	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1¼	Pacific Coast	2
Brunswick City	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf	2½
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	½	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Chi. & E. Ill	⅞	Pressed S. Car pf.	¼
Chi., Ind. & L	1	Pullman Car	2⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco pf	½	Third Avenue	1½
Delaware & Hudson	½	Twin City R. T.	3¼
Evansv. & T. H.	1	Union Bag & P.	½
Great North. pf.	1	U. S. Flour Mill	1⅝
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Flour M. pf.	1¼
Int. Paper pf	2½	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	1
Laclede Gas	½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	1½
Long Island	5		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	1	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Mexican Central	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
At., T. & S. F.	½	N. Y. Central	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	North. Pacific pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	1
B'klyn Rapid Transit	4⅜	Penn. Railroad	⅝
Chi. Cons. Tract	⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
Chi., B. & Q.	¾	P., C. C. & St. L.	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	1⅛	Republic Iron & St.	⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅜	Southern Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1¼
Consol. Ice pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Federal Steel	1	Union Pacific	1
Federal Steel pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Knick. Ice, Chi.	5½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q., Iowa Division, 5s	2	Mex. Central con. 4s	3⅜
Manhattan El. 1st	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1½
		St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	2½	T. C. & I. 1st, De B	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1¼	6s	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Strength in the financial situation was curiously illustrated in yesterday's stock market. Those who observe that the trading list abounds in minus signs will see how little the changes signify. For the most part they are expressed in small fractions. Declines which involved units affected as few stocks as could well be put into a list. The market was not only distinctly narrow, but it dealt almost entirely with specialties affected by conditions made to order for the day and intended only for the day's consumption. Operators for the long run, having gathered in the bargains that abounded on Tuesday and Wednesday's early dealings, seemed content to let the market drift. While it may not be said that traders and specialists did as they liked with it, they certainly had an inning in which to disport themselves. This happened while the Street, so far from lacking good news, enjoyed a supply fully up to the average in amount and in quality. If the logic of quotations were always clear and direct, a higher range of prices must have resulted. Since logic is as certain in its workings in Wall Street as elsewhere, it may be confidently assumed that nothing will be lost by reason of this day's diversion.

The dominant feature of the day was the movement in St. Paul. There had been sufficient announcement of the intention of the Directors of that property to warn all interested in the matter of dividend that only the regular rate would be declared. Publication of the business of the property for the last year showed clearly that the Directors, had they chosen, might have distributed an extra dividend, not a half per cent., as many traders hoped, but as high as 2 per cent. Such a declaration would have yielded owners of common stock 7 per cent. for the year. There were earnings enough in hand to pay such a dividend and yet leave something over for the treasury. In view of the common knowledge in respect to the company's condition it was a matter of surprise that operators should attempt to sell off the stock on the prospect that only the regular dividend would be paid. That happened, however, and St. Paul occupied a good share of the market's attention up to the closing hour. As has already been announced in these columns, the surplus which the Directors decided not to distribute to the stockholders will be applied to the improvement of the property and must increase its value both for present and permanent account.

Other specialties which engaged the attention of traders were of the class that always suffers whenever any pretense can be invented for a raid. Since the market had become somewhat soft by reason of the persistent selling of St. Paul, the chance to pound the vulnerable specialties was not neglected. On the other hand, buyers of sterling properties added materially to their holdings at slight recessions in prices, not venturing to risk chances with to-day's market. In one stock 17,000 shares sold in the morning within a range of one-half point. Its friends seemed glad of a day when they could get it without pushing the price up rapidly.

Against the special raid influence, which accounts for the showing in the general list, may be set reports from railroads and from industrial properties which clearly and truthfully reflect the growth of business. One railroad, as an instance—the Evansville and Terre Haute—declared dividends both on preferred and common stock and made a most gratifying showing in connection therewith. The preferred began to pay last year, for the first time since the reorganization of that property, and then it paid 4 per cent. Yesterday's declaration increased the dividend to 5 per cent. There had been no payment on the common since 1893, and now stockholders will receive 2 per cent. Reports from fifty-two roads for the first week of September show large increases in all except four, although the business of these roads a year ago was largely in excess of that for 1897.

Rates for money cut no figure in the day's business. At one time 7 per cent. was quoted, but no one needed to pay so much and no one admitted having done so. The legal rate prevailed during the early hours. When settlement time came, that hour covering the bulk of the loaning business, 5 per cent. money forged to the front in such quantities that it may be said to have been the rate for the day.

London continued a free purchaser in this market. Indications point to renewed interest there in this market. Significance attaches to English purchases in view of the prospect that within the next month gold may come here from England. Thus the local market seems in the way of being helped by English money from various sources, leaving out of account what may be sent over by lenders should tempting rates of interest prevail here.

The Jewish holiday was a factor in restricting dealings yesterday both here and abroad.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The vagaries of a market which is somewhat uncertain of itself, and which, like Oliver Twist, cries for "more," were rather strikingly illustrated yesterday in the case of Rock Island and St. Paul stocks. Both these roads yesterday declared their regular dividends—the former of 1¼ per cent. quarterly and the latter, semi-annual, of 2½ per cent. on the common and 3½ per cent. on the preferred—but it was very evident from the manner in which the Street received the announcements that not a little disappointment was felt, and that the stocks had been somewhat buoyed up in the hope that rumored increased dividends would be paid.

Rock Island, on a trading of 7,975 shares, fell from 117¼, the closing price on the previous day, to 115⅝, rallying at the close three-eighths of a point, and finally closing at 116—a loss of 1½ points for the day.

As for St. Paul, though those who were best informed in respect to the feeling of the Directors had strongly intimated, and in some instances openly stated, that any extra dividend on common was not to be hoped for, some there were in the Street who laid to their souls the flattering unction that they knew better than "inside" information, and clung, therefore, fondly and affectionately to a hope of a higher dividend which only time and developments would shatter—as they did. There was no increased dividend. The result was that in a trading of 40,265 shares the stock drooped to 131—or 1⅜ points below the closing of the previous day.

Speaking of the decision in respect to this dividend, Directors summed up the situation as follows: "We are simply following the policy of the company, which is a conservative one. The idea is to have the money to improve the road so that it may be fully prepared for increased business. It is true money enough has been earned to permit of an increased dividend, but we have preferred to do as we did do, and we think the future will justify and prove the wisdom of our action."

***

Again Under Bear Pressure.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was again under pressure yesterday, which practically continued throughout the entire day. As a result, coupled with the fact that there was more or less liquidation of speculative accounts, the stock was pounded further down the list, and went below the 95 mark, to 94¾, at which figure—the lowest for the day—it closed. As on the preceding day, its shares were the most largely dealt in of any on the board, the total going over 75,000. There was no definite news, one way or the other, in respect to the property; but it was evident that the campaign of the bears was in active hands, and was being cleverly manipulated. On the bear side talk is now heard that the bottom price has not yet been reached, and that 75 may in time be the selling figure. The inside supporters, however, are just as confident as ever that the force of the bear attack is practically spent, and that a rapid recovery and restoration of prices will follow.

***

More Vague Rumors.

It is rather difficult these days to keep track of the various rumors which circulate in respect to the Manhattan and Metropolitan Companies. No sooner is one heard—and heard only to be disproved, or at least unproved—than another springs into being. The latest story now is that the New York Central has been, or is being, brought into closer relations with the two traction companies—whose consolidation, reports have it, is practically concluded—and that some interesting developments may be expected not later than to-day. In this story, a prominent bank and a well-known trust company figure conspicuously.

Russell Sage, discussing these reports, said: "As I stated same days ago, and as I believe, there is absolutely nothing in any of these rumors. Four or five men may have gotten together to force prices up, but beyond that, I think it will develop, there is nothing. One thing is certain, and that is that I have not sold one single share of my stock. Mr. Gould is at present away, and we have a tacit agreement that neither one of us will sell without consulting the other; and I know, therefore, that he has not sold, either."

Notwithstanding, it was noticeable that there was continued absorption of Manhattan shares by the same interests that have been buying lately, 17,065 shares being sold, the closing figure being ¼ under from the preceding day. This selling, it is not unreasonable to suppose, was on the assumption that, despite denials, there might be a rather strong probability, if not an actual possibility of some substantial developments along the lines indicated. Metropolitan, on the other hand, was scarcely dealt in, the total sales covering only 612 shares.

***

Movement in Industrials.

American Tobacco was easily the most active of the industrials yesterday, more than 40,000 shares being traded in. At one time the price rose as high as 131¼ for common, a rise of 2¼ points over the preceding day, but bearish and uncertain adverse influences conspired to bear the price down to 128½, the closing and lowest price of the day. It was said, in this connection, that there were indications that people who have been active in other lines were devoting some of their time to manipulating the American stock. Something like 4,650 shares of Continental Tobacco were dealt in during the day, and, though in some quarters there was optimistic talk in respect to the common stock, the figures for the day in that stock marked a decline of an even point.

Federal Steel common declined seven-eighths of a point, and preferred three-fourths; while International Paper, whose Directors the other day passed the dividend on the common stock, rose 2½ points for preferred and ½ point for common.

***

Activity in Railroad Stocks.

In the railroad stocks Pacific Coast, Pullman Palace Car, and Wisconsin Central were strong. Pacific gained 2 points on common and 2½ on second preferred; Pullman Palace Car gained 2⅝ points, and Wisconsin Central 1½ points.

HOW RAILROADS PROSPER.

As corroborative not only of the marked increase in railroad business and earnings which have from time to time been reported, but also of the great demand for coal by the manufacturing interests and of the certainty of a rise in coal prices, as well as in freight rates in the coal carrying regions, these words from President Robert Blickensderfer of the Wheeling and Lake Erie are significant:

"Railroad conditions are phenomenally good in our section. We cannot commence to handle the business which has been and is being offered to us. All of our cars are taxed to their utmost capacity, and still the demand is far from being satisfied. The coal men are simply climbing over one another's heads to get their coal into the market, and it can safely be said that there never was such a demand for bituminous coal.

***

"Our recent purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern, of which we took possession Aug. 14, gave us an entrance into the Cleveland coal market, which is one of the best coal markets on the great lakes. Our eyes were then further opened to the great business boom which the country is enjoying.

"Indeed, I am convinced not only of the present good times, but of better times to come, and can see no cloud on the sky.

"Like all the other roads, we have suffered from a shortage of cars. We are, however, rebuilding 500 gondola cars, leasing 400 more, and so confident are we of a continuation of the good times—indicated, indeed, by many advance orders for us—that we are this week to give an order for 1,000 new gondola cars. We will, therefore, have some 2,000 more cars for next year than this year, and yet we are not certain that we may not have to build more.

"And in this prosperity, of course, the car shops are sharing greatly. Indeed, we have been told that our order for 1,000 cars must be forthcoming at once if we hope to have them by next Spring. We have also just let a contract for ten consolidated locomotives of the largest type, the same as those used by the Baltimore and Ohio, which indicates not only our own good condition, but also that the manufactories have reason to rejoice also.

***

"As another illustration of our anticipation of and preparation for heavy business next year, due to a continuation of the good times, I may say that we expect to begin work at once cutting down the grades on the Toledo division so as to increase the train haul 25 per cent. This, we figure, will not only enable us to handle our business more expeditiously, but will save us nearly $100,000 a year in operating expenses. As soon as we determine what ought to be done on the Cleveland and Canton division we expect to reduce the grades there to a minimum also. We will spend this money because our increased earnings of late will enable us to do so. Last month alone, though we had operated the new branch but two weeks, the earnings increased 33 per cent. Inside the next eighteen months we should double our gross earnings, while the consolidation of the two properties will reduce the fixed charges nearly $300,000 a year.

***

"So far as I can see, this unprecedented demand for coal—and, incidentally, there is a wonderful demand for ore also—is likely to continue for a long time. Manufacturers were never so active, and they need all the coal they can get. The result is that, as your paper has already noted, the prices of bituminous coal have gone up and, in my opinion, they will go higher still.

"Freight rates are also bound to go higher, because with such a marked increase in the general volume of business it is not to be expected that the roads will stand still."

***

Speaking of the coal situation, the September letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association says:

Viewed from all points, it is evident that the market is in an exceptionally strong position. Even with the unusual tonnage moved to Sept. 1, a total of 29,145,000 tons, 5,392,000 tons more than in 1898 and 1,000,000 tons more than in 1895, there is not at any point a dangerous quantity held in storage, nor is any part of the market, with the possible exception of Boston and the immediate vicinity, carrying more than a fair average stock to meet its current demand. Further, the companies have not as yet found it possible to send enough coal to their outside storage points to feel safe against an unusual demand. The past month and early part of September are usually dull, as regards the movement of coal, so it is fair to conclude that, if there has already been any difficulty in moving the tonnage, this will become far more serious where the active demand of the latter part of this month begins. There is, indeed, good reason for concluding that the consumption during the balance of this year will be restricted only by the ability of the transporters to secure and move the fuel.

***

September is one of the important months of the year for shippers, since the amount of coal moved may usually be taken as a fair indication of the movement to market during the remaining months of the Winter. Almost without exception, railroad officials and large shippers, not only in the anthracite, but in the bituminous region as well, are disturbed in mind as to from where they are going to secure sufficient cars to enable them to meet the demand which they believe will be made upon them.

***

The production to Sept. 1 has been 5,392,000 tons greater than in 1898 and 1,000,000 tons more than in 1895. Estimating the year's output on the basis given in previous letters, it will be noted that there is a convincing uniformity in the tonnage indicated by the output of the past three months:

	Production from	Calculated Totals for Year.
	Tons.	Tons.
Jan. 1

the company's earnings. It was said that this statement would show that above the dividend on the preferred stock the company had already earned 4 per cent. on the common stock. American Agricultural Chemical common during the last few days has been even stronger than the preferred. It has been steadily advancing, and yesterday it made a net gain of 2 points, closing at 36 bid.

NATIONAL TUBE common was the most active issue in yesterday's market. It was traded in to the extent of about 3,500 shares, most of which changed hands at 46¾. At the close 46¾ was bid for the stock, which made a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. The Directors of the company met during the day and declared the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2. Trading in this issue is very limited. A few hundred shares of the stock sold yesterday at 100, and this figure remained firmly bid for the issue. The stock continues to be in seemingly good demand, and offerings of both the common and preferred are well taken. The preferred stock seems to be strongly held, very little of this issue having thus far come upon the market.

AMERICAN AIR POWER sold lower yesterday than it had sold in a long time, 100 shares changing hands at 48. This was followed by a sale at 50, and the stock closed unchanged at 50 bid. The stock has not rallied at all since it was depressed by the rumors in regard to the air-power cars having failed to meet the expectations of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. American Air Power has remained weak in spite of the denial of these rumors.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE.—The third quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on Electric Vehicle common was announced yesterday. It led to a better demand for the stock, and early in the day the bid for this issue, which had been at 90 and 95, was advanced to 100. Odd lots sold at 101, but no sale of full lots was reported during the day. It was offered at the close at 106. It was said that a statement of the company's earnings will be issued very soon, which will show earnings much in excess of the amount required to pay the dividend just declared.

BAY STATE GAS sold at 1⅞ and at 1¾. Two thousand shares or more were traded in. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	32⅞	33¾
New Amsterdam pf	58	59
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100	101

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	36	37
American Agricultural Chemical pf	91½	92½
American Wool Goods	26	27½
American Wool Goods pf	83½	84¼
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	19⅜	20
Distilling Company of America pf	59¾	60
Electric Axle, Light & Power	6¾	6¼
Electric Boat	21	22
Electric Boat pf	43	48
Havana Commercial	29¾	30¾
Havana Commercial pf	68	70
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	72	77½
National Gramophone	83	85
National Salt	44	46½
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	46¾	47
National Tube pf	100	101
Pittsburg Coal subs	105½	115
Otis Elevator	34	35½
Otis Elevator pf	98	100
Royal Baking Powder pf	100¼	...
Rubber Goods Mfg	31½	32½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	87	87½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	121	125
Sloss-Sheffield	32	35
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust	465	467
Standard Oil of New Jersey	463	464
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Cooper	92¾	93¾
American Air Power	50	60
Arizona Lead	2¾	2⅞
Asphalt Company of America	18¾	19
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11⅝
Chicago & Alton subs	111	111⅞
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i	96	97
Electric Vehicle	100	106
Electric Vehicle pf	120	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	28½	29½
General Carriage	34	36
Illinois Transportation	4⅜	4⅝
*Markeen Copper	10⅝	11⅜
Mexican 5s	100½	100⅝
New England Transportation	8¾	9¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	91	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	21	21¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	137½	138
St. Louis common, when issued	34	115⅜
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95¼
Tennessee Copper	17	18
Trust Company of America	250	253
*Union Copper	30	...
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	29

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	225	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	...
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	...	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	199
Central Park, N. & E River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	32	35
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108¾
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	...
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	99¾
Nassau Electric 5s	115	117½
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26	27
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	30¼	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107½	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	97½	99½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	41½	43
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	2	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	...	45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	290	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	...	83
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L. H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	45	...
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	63	65
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	134	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	...	80
Western Gas	102	103
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	35½	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	97¼	98½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	60½
Hobcken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds	103¼	103¾

Industrials.

American Ginning	20½	21
American Typefounders	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	...	20
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	60	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	32	33
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Purro pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

Bank of Bengal's Discount Rate.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal has been raised from 4 to 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 14, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	118	100	Adams Express	116	116	115	115	...
17½	18	510	Am. Car & Found	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
64¾	66	760	Am. Car & Found. pf	66	66⅝	65¾	65¾	+ ⅜
44	44½	1,020	Am. Cotton Oil	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+ ½
93¾	94½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
39½	40	1,365	American Ice	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	...
82	85	140	American Ice pf	85	85	85	85	+3
148	152	10	American Express	152½	152½	152½	152½	...
15½	16	420	American Malting Co	16	16	16	16	...
9¾	10	300	American Linseed	10¼	10¼	10	10	...
50½	51¾	100	American Linseed pf	52	52	52	52	+ ⅞
54½	55¾	4,750	American Steel & Wire	55½	56	54¾	55	-1
97½	98	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	- ⅜
150½	150¼	15,150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	152	152	149⅞	150⅜	-1⅝
40	41	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	40	40	40	40	+ ¼
89½	89½	1,602	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	90	91½	89	89	-1
41	42	520	American Tin Plate	42	42	41½	41½	+ ⅝
86½	90	100	Am. Tin Plate pf	89	89	89	89	+1
128½	128⅝	40,070	American Tobacco	130	131¼	128¼	128½	- ½
143	147	100	American Tobacco pf	145	145	145	145	...
43	43½	5,720	Am. Steel Hoop	43¼	44	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
86	86½	1,260	Am. Steel Hoop pf	86	86¾	86	86¼	+1¼
21½	21⅝	1,400	At., T. & S. F	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	- ⅛
64	64½	17,680	At., T. & S. F. pf	64¾	64¾	63¾	64	- ⅝
55	55¼	410	Anaconda Copper	55½	55⅝	55	55	...
52¼	52½	1,410	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	52¼	52½	- ¼
71¾	72	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio pf	71¾	72	71¾	72	+ ⅛
8¾	9¼	610	B. & O. S. W. pf., n. r.	9	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
94⅜	94½	74,525	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	98¾	99¾	94¼	94⅝	-4⅝
15½	16¼	420	Brunswick City	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅝
52½	53½	100	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	...
57½	58	1,400	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	58	58	58	58	+ ¼
27⅜	28	2,724	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	28¼	27½	27⅝	- ⅛
49	50	100	Chicago Con. Traction	50	50	50	50	- ⅝
132½	132⅝	18,800	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133⅝	133⅝	132	132⅜	- ⅛
92½	93	750	Chicago & East. Ill	93¼	93¼	92⅝	92⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	4,550	Chicago Great West	...	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
81⅞	82¾	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	83⅜	83⅜	82¼	82¼	- ¾
42½	43	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	...
94	96	110	Chi. Gr. West., deb	95	95	95	95	-1½
9	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	10	10	10	+1
130⅞	131	50,015	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132⅝	132⅞	130⅝	131	-1⅝
177⅝	178⅝	410	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	178½	178½	178¼	178¼	+ ½
167½	168½	610	Chicago & Northw	169⅞	169⅞	168½	168½	...
115⅜	116¼	8,075	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	117¼	117⅜	115⅝	116	-1⅜
14	14½	900	Chicago Term. Trans	14½	14½	13½	14	+ ⅛
57	57½	700	C., C., C. & St. L	57¾	57¾	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅛
98¼	99½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	98	98	98	98	-1⅝
1⅞	2	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
61½	62	17,305	Colorado Fuel & Iron	63¼	63¼	61½	61½	-1¼
22	23½	150	Colorado Midland pf	23	23	23	23	...
4½	4¾	785	Colorado Southern	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	- ⅛
44½	45	75	Col. Southern 1st pf	44¼	44¼	44	44	...
15¼	16	75	Col. Southern 2d pf	15	15	15	15	...
17⅞	18⅜	610	Col. & Hock. C. & I	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	...
45⅜	45¾	4,750	Continental Tobacco	45⅝	46¼	45¼	45⅝	...
96⅝	97¼	2,260	Continental Tobac. pf	96⅝	97¼	96	97	+ ½
188	188½	500	Consolidated Gas	189¾	189¾	188	188	-1¼
86¼	86¾	100	Consolidated Ice pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ½
122½	122¾	300	Delaware & Hudson	122½	123	122¼	122½	...
178½	179	3,922	Del., Lack. & West	178	179½	178	179	- ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	270	Denver & Rio Grande	22⅜	23⅜	22¼	22¼	- ⅛
75⅝	76	725	Denver & R. G. pf	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75¼	...
37⅜	37⅝	100	Erie 1st pf	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
45	45½	1,170	Evans. & T. H	45½	46	45¼	45¼	-1
58	58⅜	4,880	Federal Steel	59¼	59¼	57½	58⅛	- ⅞
81¾	81¾	370	Federal Steel pf	81¾	81¾	81	81	- ½
26	26	200	Ft. Worth & Rio Gr	26	26	26	26	...
121	122	300	General Electric	121	122	121	122	...
63⅜	63⅝	12,050	Glucose Sugar Ref	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
163½	163½	100	Great Northern pf	163½	163½	163½	163½	+1
63¼	63¼	350	Hocking Valley pf	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	...
114½	114¾	177	Illinois Central	114½	114½	114½	114½	- ½
28¼	28¾	30,287	International Paper	28¼	30¼	28¼	29	+ ½
77	78	753	Internat. Paper pf	77	78	77	78	+2½
13⅜	13⅝	300	Iowa Central	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
8½	9¼	...	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	8½	9¼	8½	9¼	...
45	45	40	Knickerbocker Ice	45	45	40	40	-5½
66	66⅝	500	Laclede Gas	66	66⅝	66	66¼	+ ½
20¼	20¾	100	Lake Erie & West	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
65	65	325	Long Island	65	65	65	65	+5
81	81½	6,460	Louisville & Nashville	81	81½	79⅝	80⅛	- ⅝
117	118	17,215	Manhattan Con	117	118	116¼	116½	- ⅛
21⅝	21⅝	130	Met. W. S. El. of Chi	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	- ⅛
66	66	26	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	66	66	66	66	...
208⅞	208⅞	612	Met. Street Railway	208⅞	208⅞	208	208	- ⅛
16¾	16¾	4,070	Mexican Central	16¾	16¾	15¼	15½	- ⅛
5⅞	5⅞	820	Mexican National ctfs	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	...
75	75	100	Minn. & St. Louis	75	75	75	75	...
25½	26⅜	24	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M	25	26⅜	24	25	+1
13⅛	13⅛	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
41½	41½	1,330	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	41½	41½	40⅜	40½	- ¼
46⅞	46⅞	6,510	Missouri Pacific	46⅞	46⅞	45⅝	45⅞	...
47	47	100	Mobile & Ohio	47	47	47	47	+2½
45½	46	350	National Biscuit Co	45½	46	45½	46	+ ⅝
30	30	300	National Lead Co	30	30	30	30	...
2⅝	2⅝	378	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	- ⅛
6	6	50	National Starch	6	6	6	6	...
57½	57½	100	Nat. Starch 1st pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1½
53½	53½	1,800	National Steel	53½	53½	52⅝	53⅜	+ ⅝
97¼	97¾	720	National Steel pf	97¼	97¾	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅝
118	118	100	New Jersey Central	118	118	118	118	+ ½
159	161	210	New York Air Brake	159	161	159	161	+1
138	138	2,515	New York Central	138	138	137	137¼	...
26⅜	26⅜	1,320	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅜	26⅜	25¾	26	- ¼
26⅛	26⅛	1,960	Norfolk & Western	26⅛	26⅛	25¼	25¼	- ⅛
71	71	2,110	Norfolk & West. pf	71	71	70	70¼	- ¼
13¼	13¼	865	North American	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	- ¼
54⅞	54⅞	5,085	Northern Pacific	54⅞	54⅞	53⅝	54⅛	- ½
675	675	675	Northern Pacific pf	76¼	76¼	75¾	75¾	- ½
49	50	3,075	Pacific Coast	49	50	49	50	+2
66	66¼	910	Pacific Coast 2d pf	66	66¼	65⅞	66¼	+2½
42½	43¼	410	Pacific Mail	42½	43¼	42	42	-1
132¾	133¼	15,200	Pennsylvania R. R	132¾	133¼	131¼	132	- ⅛
116⅜	116⅝	6,100	People's Gas, Chicago	116⅜	116⅝	114½	115¼	-1⅛
2½	2½	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
75	75	490	P., C., C. & St. L	75	75	74	74	-1
58⅜	58⅜	200	Pressed Steel Car	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅞
90¼	91	520	Pressed Steel Car pf	90¼	91	90¼	90⅞	+ ⅞
163½	164	350	Pull. Pal. Car Co	163½	164	163½	164	+2⅜
2¼	2¼	...	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
22¼	22¼	200	Reading	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	...
59⅞	60	4,050	Reading 1st pf	59⅞	60	58⅝	59¼	- ¼
31¾	32⅛	250	Reading 2d pf	32	32	32	32	...
29¼	30	4,615	Republic Iron & Steel	30¼	30½	29¼	29¼	+ ½
75½	76	160	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	...
68¾	68¾	30	Rio Grande Western	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	...
170	175	350	Rock Island Co	170	170	170	170	...
71	71	70	Rubber Goods Mfg	71	71	70	70¼	- ¼
76½	77	2,110	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	76½	77¼	76½	77	+ ¼
13¼	13¾	865	Rubber Regenerating	13¼	13¾	12⅝	12⅝	- ¼
54⅞	54⅞	5,085	St. Louis & San Fran	54⅞	54⅞	53⅝	54⅛	- ½
76¼	76¼	675	St. Louis & San Fran 1st	76¼	76¼	75¾	75¾	- ½
49	50	3,075	St. Louis & San Fran 2d	49	50	49	50	+2
66	66¼	910	St. Louis & San Fran 2d pf	66	66¼	65⅞	66¼	+2½
42½	43¼	410	St. Louis & San Fran 4th	42½	43¼	42	42	-1
132¾	133¼	15,200	St. Louis & San Fran 4th pf	132¾	133¼	131¼	132	- ⅛
116⅜	116⅝	6,100	St. Louis Southwestern	116⅜	116⅝	114½	115¼	-1⅛
2½	2½	300	St. Louis Southw. pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
37¾	37¾	27,450	Southern Pacific	37¾	37¾	36¾	37	- ½
12⅝	12⅝	790	Southern Railway	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	...
53½	53½	2,500	Southern Railway pf	53½	53½	52¾	52¾	- ¾
7⅞	7⅞	400	Standard R. & T	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7¼	...
22⅜	22⅜	270	Tenn. Coal & Iron	123	123	119⅝	120¼	-2
20⅜	20⅜	600	Texas Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	- ⅛
186	190	100	Third Avenue	186	186	186	186	+1½
63½	63¾	700	Twin City R. T	63½	63¾	63⅜	63⅜	+¾
31¼	31¾	350	Union Bag & Paper	31¼	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ½
82¼	82¼	50	U. B. & P. pf., ex div.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	...
46¾	46¾	9,050	Union Pacific	46¾	46¾	44⅜	45⅛	-1
77½	77½	3,605	Union Pacific pf	77½	77½	77	77	- ⅝
56½	57¾	6,100	U. S. Flour Milling	56½	57¾	56⅜	57½	+1⅝
76½	77¾	4,620	U. S. Flour Milling pf	76½	77¾	76½	77⅝	+1¼
12¼	12⅜	10,275	United States Leather	12¼	12⅜	11⅝	12	...
77	77¼	3,833	U. S. Leather pf	...	77¼	76¾	77¼	+ ¼
28¼	29¼	510	Wabash pf	28¼	30¼	28¼	29	+ ½
89½	89½	962	Western Union Tel	89½	89½	89½	89½	- ⅛
11⅞	12	4,020	Wheeling & L. E	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	30¾	800	Wheel & L. E. 2d pf	30¾	31	30	30¼	- ½
17⅝	17¾	530	Wis. Cent., when iss	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+1
57	57	275	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	57	57	57	57	+1½
Sales.....		484,895						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	100¼	...
3s, r., 1918	108½	109
3s, c., 1918	109½	108¾
3d 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	111¾	111¾
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130	130¾
4s, c., 1925	130	130¾
5s, r., 1904	111½	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	...
Alb. & Susq.	195	...
Am. Cot.	145	175
Am. D. Tel.	35	37½
A. M. Co. pf.	66½	68
Am. Sp. Mfg.	5¼	...
A. S. M. pf.	...	30¾
A. S. R. pf.	117	119¼
Am. T. & C.	98	101
Ann Arbor	17	18
Ann Arb. pf.	39	40½
B. & N. Y. pf.	106½	...
B. Un. Gas	138	142
B., R. & P.	32	38
B., R. & P. pf.	...	...
B., C. R. & N.	78	...
Can. Pacific	94¼	95
C. & E. Ill.	...	94¾
pf.	126	130
C. I. & L.	41	43
pf.	...	...
C. & N. W.	207	210
pf.	...	...
C., T. & T. pf.	43½	45
C., L. & W.	9½	10½
C., L. & W. pf.	38	44
Cleve. & P.	189½	...
C. F. & I. pf.	118	125
Col. Midland	6½	7½
Com. Cable	179	...
Consol. Coal	52	56
Consol. Ice	36	43
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	19	20
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	100	120
D., S. S. & A.	5	6
D. S. S. & A. pf.	14	15½
6th Av.	400	...
Erie	13¾	13¾
Erie 2d pf.	16½	17¼
E. T. & T.	104	...
Ev. & T. H. pf.	97	99
Glucose pf.	104	108
H. B. Claflin	111	114½
Homestake	73	75
Hocking Va.	85	36½
Ill. Cent.	102	...
Int. Silver	13	15
Iowa C. pf.	55	57
Joliet & Chi.	185	...
Kan. & M.	11	13
K. & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	20	21
Knick. I. pf.	74	77
Lac. G. pf.	98	100
L. E. & W.	19	20
pf.	79	80
Lake Shore	202	...
Mah. C. R.	150	...
M. C. R. pf.	105	...
Man. Beach	11	20
Md. Coal pf.	65	75
Mich. Cent.	110	115
M. & St. L.	95	97
2d pf.	...	...
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	68
Mor. & Es.	182½	184
Nat. Bis. pf.	...	101½
Nat. L. pf.	110½	112¼
N. St. 2d pf.	18	20
New C. Coal	37	40
N. Y. & N. H.	214	218
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	35½
Norfolk So.	75	...
Ont. Mining	7⅜	8¼
O. R. R. & N.	44	46
N. pf.	76	78
P. C.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Properties Sold at Private Contract—Auction Dealings—Important Transfers and Mortgages.

McVickar & Co. have sold to a client for occupancy the four-story English basement brownstone-front dwelling 110 East Thirty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 98.9. Extensive alterations will be made by the purchaser.

F. H. Gunning & Co. have sold for Robert A. Welcke the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 61 East Seventy-seventh Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

Miles & Helfer have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager the old building 321 Madison Street, northeast corner of Gouverneur Street, 29 by 74. The buyers already owned 323 and 325, and now control a plot 70 by 74, which will be improved in the near future.

The Prentiss estate has sold to Henry Lansing the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 344 East Thirty-second Street.

Gilbert C. Brown has sold two of the 20-foot American basement houses, recently erected by him on the south side of Sixty-fifth Street, just east of Park Avenue.

Charles M. Kaeppel & Co. have sold for Eugene H. Hammond the remaining three of his new row of five two-family houses, each 20 by 60 by 100, on the east side of Union Avenue, 130 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

The Tilden mansion, running through from Gramercy Park to Nineteenth Street, just west of Irving Place, was transferred yesterday by Referee Thomas F. Donnelly to Charles D. Sabin, by whom it was purchased at partition sale several months ago. The consideration is $180,000. Mr. Sabin has mortgaged the property in the sum of $130,000 for three years to the United States Trust Company.

No. 23 William Street, the sale of which by Sarah Marvin and others was reported early in July, was conveyed yesterday to John G. McCullough. Frederick B. Jennings and another gave back to the grantors a mortgage on the property for $95,000 with three years to run.

John B. Cole mortgaged yesterday the former site of the Hotel Royal, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund for $150,000. The mortgage is for a period of three years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

846 East Eighty-fifth Street, 26.8 by 102.2, five-story brownstone-front double flat; sale to close an estate, to H. Meyering..$15,950

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

8 Livingston Place, 17.2 by 84, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Luther Kountze, as executor 15,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

117 and 119 West Forty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.5, five-story brick stable; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Richard F. Carman 70,000

By Strong & Ireland.

King's Bridge Road, west side, 149.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 80.3 by 188.5 by 80 by 184.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Lucy Olmstead.... 4,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William E. Wyatt, referee, 231 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 235 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,506; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 95; Patrick Fitzpatrick, owner; F. E. Glasser of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 135 Broadway, for a fourteen-story brick and stone office building, 40.1 by 153; St. Lawrence Realty Company of 149 Broadway, owner; Bruce Price of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $700,000.

No. 466 Greenwich Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 25 by 60; Samuel Crooks, premises, owner; Franklin Baylles, architect; cost, $24,000.

Hunt Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Sagamore Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35.6; F. Mehrtens of 75 Hunt Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $2,000.

Westchester Avenue, northwest corner of Bergen Avenue, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 15 by 72; F. A. Wilcox of 1 Broadway, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, northeast corner of Linwood Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 71 by 90; Mary Russhon, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Central Park West, northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, for a seven-story brick, stone, and terra cotta flat, 150 and 144 by 98; James B. Camac of Trenton, N. J., owner; Mulliken & Pruitt of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $300,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,357 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; estate of Christian Brand of 1 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $5,800.

Washington Avenue, west side, 71.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Annie Mapelsden of 237 Broadway, owner; Edwin R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 922 Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame and stone tenement; Anna Yung of 684 Cortlandt Avenue, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $2,000.

First Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Second Street, to a one and two story brick store and storage house; A. Van Ely of 7 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Anna Mapelsden of 237 Broadway, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 1,281 and 1,283 Hoe Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings; C. G. Jorgensen of 1,283 Hoe Avenue, owner and achitect; cost, $300.

Andrews Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of Hampden Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; S. C. Hunter, owner; W. D. Folin of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

PLAN A FOURTEEN-STORY BUILDING.

St. Lawrence Realty Company to Erect a Structure in Broadway.

The St. Lawrence Realty Company, which recently purchased the Niagara Fire Insurance Company's property at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for the new fourteen-story building to be erected on the site. The work of tearing down the old Niagara Building has been nearly completed, and work on the new structure will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The plat fronts 40 feet on Broadway and extends 153 feet in depth to Temple Street. The exterior of the new building will be granite for the basement, limestone for the first and second stories, and brick, with bluestone copings, for the superstructure. When completed the structure will be known as the International Bank Building. Architect Bruce Price estimates the cost at $700,000.

LAND PURCHASE AT BERGEN POINT.

It Is Said that Extensive Improvements Will Be Made.

A large tract of land at Bergen Point, with an extensive water front, opposite the Dean Linseed Oil Works at Port Richmond, Staten Island, has been bought by a large manufacturing concern, now located in this city. The property consists of about twenty acres of ground, and includes all the old buildings and foundations of what is known as the Carr & Hobson Manufacturing Company.

Negotiations were conducted through the firm of Creighton & Janssen of Staten Island, and it is said that the purchasers of the property will at once begin extensive improvements.

To Build an Apartment House.

Plans were submitted to the Building Department yesterday, through Architects Mulliken & Pruitt, for a seven-story apartment house to be erected by James H. Camac of Trenton, N. J., at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street. The building will occupy a plot 150 by 95, and will cost, according to estimates, $300,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 14.

ARTHUR AV, e s, part of Lot 16, map of Oak Tree Plot, 50x100; Edward Hanlon to Charles W. Hanlon..... $1

BERRIAN AV, w s, Lots 16 and 131, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian, 50x200 to Lexington Av; John Buchanan to James P. McDonald and wife 3,500

BROOK AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 169th St, 50x100.6; George Stolz and wife to Conrad G. Strubel 100

BULKHEAD, &c., Harlem River, Pleasant Av, 123d and 124th Sts; L. A. Waldron and another to Charles E. Wellborn..... 1

CONVENT AV, 139, e s, Joseph A. Flynn to Frank W. Chamberlin..... 1

EDWARDS AV, n e corner of Latting St, 25x100; Elizabeth Grundy to Esther Kearns 1

GOERCK ST, 113, 17.11x50; William R. Wells, Jr., to Gustav F. Taussig....Exchange.

MADISON AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 56th St, 25x75; Alfred C. Bedford to Henry H. Rogers, rerecorded..... 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 87.3 ft s of 169th St, 25x151; William Robitzek and wife to E. B. Wintersmith..... 9,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; William T. Hookey to Emma Reyerson.....Exchange.

SPRING ST, n e corner of Mulberry St, 25x102; John P. Victory to Frederick F. Eismann 2,500

WATER ST, s s, 290.11 ft e of Pike Slip, 25x160x25.4x160; William P. Greenlie and wife to Robert S. Wyatt and another... 18,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100 ft s of 196th St, 50x96.5; C. A. Decker and wife to Thomas Moore, Jr. 6,000

WILLIAM ST, 23, w s; Sarah M. Marvin and others to John G. McCullough and another 10

2D AV, e s, 75.2 ft s of 92d St, 25x80; Francis J. Schnugg to Helmer F. Boelsen 1

3D ST, s s, Lots 412 and 413, map of Laconia Park, 50x100.6; Charles Sperle and wife to Victor Jossler and wife..... 1

3D AV, e s, 752 ft n of 178th St, 75x125; Veronica Perls to Alfred B. Dunn.. 1

6TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue A, 100x108, Unionport; Augustus R. Macdonough, as trustee, to Mary M. Ashfield 75

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 100x100; Henrietta J. Conner and others to Anderson Price, quit claim..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 450.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; 10th St, n s, 474.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; Lena Brown to Barnet Levy, 1-22 part 520

10TH ST, n s, 450.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; 10th St, n s, 474.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; Rose Sperling to Barnet Levy, 1-22 part 1

10TH ST, n s, 450.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; 10th St, n s, 474.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; Rebecca Silverson and others to Barnet Levy, 4-22 part..... 2,079

10TH ST, n s, 450.6 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; 10th St, n s, 474.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.9x94.7; Barnet Levy to Julius Rosenstein, 1/2 part..... 1

11TH ST, 55 and 57 West; Frances Bang and others to Christiane Kopp, 4-5 part.. 100

11TH ST, 55 and 57 West; Eleanor R. Bang, by guardian, &c., to Christiane Kopp, 1-5 part..... 10,800

19TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 25.8x90; 19th St, s s, 106.8 ft w of Irving Place, 32.7x80; 20th St, s s, 105.8 ft w of Irving Place, 32.7x104; 20th St, 116 East; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Charles D. Sabin 130,000

19TH ST, s s, Lot 36, map of 82 lots, Wakefield; M. J. Keogh and wife to Thomas Gavin 329

76TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x102.2; Catherine T. Schieffelin to Gertrude B. Miller 67,500

112TH ST, s s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, 212x100.11; Edmund Coffin and wife to Isidor L. Dietz and William M. Janpole..... 1

128TH ST, 278 and 280, 20x99.11; Emeline Stehr and another, executors, to Tobias Lehmer and another..... 16,000

135TH ST, 5 West, 18.4x99.11; George M. Smith to Clark Quarier..... 1

183D ST, 602 East, 20x100; Ernest Wenigmann and wife to Sherwood Kipp and wife 5,200

183D ST, 604 East, 20x100; Ernest Wenigmann and wife to Thomas Bond 5,500

Recorded Leases.

BOWMAN, Julius, to George Sampson; 1st Av, 832, 5 7-12 years.....$360, 420

HART, Henry, to Charles Furthmann; Park Row, 77, 79, and 81, 5 years, extension 15,500

SPRING, Isaac, to Philip F. Reilly; Avenue C, 144 and 701 9th St, 4 8-12 years, per year 1,260

WALDO, Gertrude R., to Patrick Fitzpatrick; 2d Av, 1,716, 7 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Archibald J., to John A. Roosevelt; Clinton Place, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, leasehold, 5 years $8,000

ANDERSON, Archibald J. C., to John A. Roosevelt; Broadway, w s, 46.8 ft s of 10th St, 5 years 8,000

RAMHORST, Sophia, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lot 132, map of Washingtonville, 1 year 1,000

BIXBY, Mary E., to Dollar Savings Bank; Creston Av, w s, 247.9 ft n of 184th St, 1 year 15,000

BOELSEN, Helmer F., to Francis J. Schnugg; 2d Av, e s, 75.2 ft s of 92d St, 3 years 1,900

BOELSEN, Heimer F., to Francis J. Schnugg; 2d Av, e s, 75.2 ft s of 92d St, 3 years 3,000

BOND, Thomas, to Ernest Wenigmann; 604 East 183d St, 3 years..... 1,500

BOOTH, Joseph A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 141st St, 5 years.. 7,000

CARLEY, James, to William D. Manning; 76th St, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 20,000

CHAMBERLIN, Frank W., to Joseph A. Flynn; 189 Convent Av, 2 years..... 2,500

COCHRANE, Agnes and Thomas, to United States Savings Bank; Park Av, e s, 72 ft s of 120th St, 1 year..... 9,000

COCHRANE, Agnes and Thomas, to United States Savings Bank; Park Av, e s, 98.6 ft s of 120th St, 1 year 9,000

COLE, John B., to the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; 6th Av, s e corner of 40th St, 3 years..... 150,000

DAVIES, Charles, to United States Savings Bank; Travers St, s s, 80 ft w of Briggs Av, 1 year 2,000

DIETZ, Isidor J., and William M. Janpole to Edmund Coffin; 112th St, s s, 358 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 28,870

FLAGG, George W. and Minnie E., to Anthony Smyth; Decatur Av, new line, e s, 45 ft n of 194th St, widened, demand 1,500

GOSSIER, Victor E. and Stephanie, to Charles Sperls; Lots 412 and 413, map of Laconia Park, Westchester, installments.. 1,500

GREENE, Rosa, to New York Life Insurance Company; 106th St, s s, 104 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 17,000

HARRIS, James S., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 299 Water St, 3 years 25,000

HAT, under name Jonny Pick; 89th St, n s, 58 ft e of Columbus Av, 10 months.. 3,500

JARDINE, Mary L., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 124th St, s s, 206.3 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 9,000

JARVIS, James, to Henry and Katharina Rehling; Lock St, s w corner of Thomas St, Westchester, 3 years..... 500

JENNINGS, Frederic B., and another to Sarah M. Marvin and others, trustees; 23 William St, 3 years..... 95,000

KALCHEIM, Dora, to Edwin F. Stern, trustee, &c.; Willett St, w s, 68 ft s of Rivington St, installments, re-recorded.. 1,750

KIPP, Sherwood, and wife to Ernest Wenigmann; 602 East 183d St, 3 years... 500

KLEIN, Herman, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 108th St, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year. 42,000

LEHMER, Tobias and Caroline, to Emelie and Gustave Stehr, executors, &c.; 278 West 128th St, 1 year..... 2,000

MICHELENA, Jennie F., to Dollar Savings Bank; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 203d St; also 203d St, n s, 120.9 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 1 year..... 3,500

SAIN, Charles D., to United States Trust Company; 19th St, n s, 260 ft e of 4th Av; 19th St, n s, 105.8 ft w of Irving Place; 20th St, s s, 260 ft e of 4th Av, and 20th St, s s, 105.8 ft w of Irving Place, 1 year 130,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to the Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children; 2d Av, e s, 75.2 ft s of 92d St, 3 years 18,000

THOMAS, James C., to American Mortgage Company; 47th St, n s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 15,000

WALDRON, Jane, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 100th St, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 1½ years..... 46,000

WALKER, Frederick H., to William H. Phillips; 116th St, s s, 18 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 45,000

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to William Robitzek; Prospect Av, w s, 87.3 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... $10,000

CALLENDER, William E., to the City Mortgage Company..... 100

IMMEN, Henry, to John Larkin, guardian, &c ..... Nom.

KLINGE, Charles H., to George C. Comstock ..... Nom.

KLINGE, Charles H., to George C. Comstock ..... Nom.

McINTOSH, Martha, individually and as executrix, to the State Bank..... 4,000

STEERS, Edward P., to the Twelfth Ward Bank 1,250

SMITH, William H., to John J. Buckley 3,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Anna G. Du Bois..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 100x100; Schnatz & Massoth against James T. Fitzpatrick, owner and contractor $3,950

BROOK AV, s w corner of 168th St, 75x70; Samuel Cuenod & Co. against Nicola F. De Luca, owner and contractor..... 1,400

GOERCK ST, 137; Emil Schalk against Abram Perelman, owner; Harry Perelman, contractor 92

PEARL ST, 388; Theodore C. Wood against William H. Belcher, trustee and individually, owner; Robert A. Hollister, contractor 24

WESTOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100; Overbaugh & Camp against Landsberg & Rose, owners and contractors 1,900

WE T END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100x100; Edward F. Nicoll against Ernest Wetterer, owner Van Orden & Wetterer, contractors 158

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100x100; Isaac W. Ullman against Ernest Wetterer, owner; Van Orden & Wetterer, contractors 165

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Low & Flogaus against George Jenkins, owner and contractor 267

116TH ST, 123 East; Atlantic Terra Cotta Comapny against Rosalin Finkle, owner; Alexander I. Finkle, contractor..... 569

120TH ST, 60 and 62 East; William Albrecht agains Katharine Van Valen, owner, Louis Beck, contractor..... 61

159TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Melrose Av, 50x100; the Union Granite Company against Bruce Taylor, owner; Thomas Taylor, contractor 157

162D ST, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, 50.4x100; Island Foundry Company against Mrs. Henry Mueller, owner; Henry Mueller, contractor and owner..... 120

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 102.2 ft s of 73d St, 25x98; James Gallagher against Charles Isselbacher and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Grasmuck & Ostrander.

CLINTON PLACE, or 8th St, 111; Greenwich St, 177; Harrison St, 46; Maiden Lane, 33; Maiden Lane, 35, leasehold; and other parcels in Brooklyn and in Herkimer County; Marie Murray against James W. McDermott and others, (partition;) attorney, C. J. McDermott.

ELTON AV, n e corner of 160th St, 50x100; Josephine H. Cowperthwait, trustee, &c., against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. P. Ferris.

LENOX AV, 344; Susan M. Tuthill against George C. Woods, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. W. Foster.

OLD BOSTON POST ROAD, s e s, adjoining land of James P. Fitch, 50x133.4x48.10x145, except Lot 46, map of Cebrie Park, &c.; John P. McGovern and another against Katy Eiffell and others, (partition;) attorney, H. M. Greene.

PEARL ST, 168; George H. Byrd against Louise Helmsoth, individually and as administratrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 87th St, 22.8x100; John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c., against Frank L. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin & Beekman.

6TH ST, 607 East; Department of Buildings against Thomas Adelson, (violation of building law, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

109TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 50x100.11; the Metropolitan Improvement Company against Joseph N. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Westcott.

123D ST, n s, 99.5 ft w of 4th Av, 19.5x100.11; Alfred F. Bertin against William Welland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. A. Vieu.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.04 11-16
Pork, mess	9.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Flour barely steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@65½c; No. 2 red, 71½@72½c; No. 2 corn, 31⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32c; No. 2 oats, 22@22¼c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 23¼@24¼c; No. 2 rye, 57c; No. 2 barley, 37@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08@$1.08½; Northwestern, $1.11; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.30@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5 20@$5.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $515@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.60@$5.65; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, $6@$7.50.

COTTON.—Taken as a whole, the situation in the local market is without change. Speculation in futures yesterday was not active, nor were there important fluctuations in prices. The market opened steady in tone with some options 1 point lower, and others 2 points higher. On light covering and new buying there was a rise of a point or so soon after the call, but later in the forenoon the market reacted under realizing and a few foreign selling orders. Then followed an upward movement on renewed demand from the short side, after which quotations were confined to a mere point or two till near the close, with trading unusually slow and almost entirely for the account of room operators. Within fifteen minutes of the close realizing set in on a lively scale. Bears were quick to seize the opportunity, and brought heavy pressure to bear on the market, which went off smartly. The close was easy with the current month 6 points higher, and the balance of the list 5 to 7 points net lower. Spot cotton in Southern markets (middling quoted) was reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Mobile, quiet, 5 3-16c; Savannah, quiet and steady, 5⅝c, 1-16c higher; Charleston, firm, 5 13-16c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk, firm, 6⅛c; Baltimore, nominal, 6⅛c; Memphis, firm, 6c, ⅛c higher; Augusta, steady, 6 1-16c, 1-16c higher; St. Louis, firm, 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	5.96@5.98
October	6.05	6.06	6.00	6.00@6.01
November	6.09	6.11	6.05	6.05@6.06
December	6.15	6.17	6.11	6.15@6.16
January	6.21	6.23	6.15	6.15@6.16
February	6.26	6.26	6.20	6.18@6.19
March	6.28	6.29	6.22	6.21@6.22
April	6.34	6.31	6.31	6.26@6.28
May	6.34	6.34	6.29	6.28@6.29
June	6.38	6.38	6.32	6.31@6.32
July	6.39	6.40	6.32	6.32@6.33

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3 9-16d; futures opened steady at 2-64d advance, and closed easy at 1@1 1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.25s; January-February, 3.24½p; February-March, 3.24½p; March-April, 3.25b; April-May, 3.26b; May-June, 3.27s; June-July, 3.27½s; July-August, 3.28b; September, 3.30b; September-October, 3.28b; October-November, 3.26@3.27; November-December, 3.25s. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73⅝	73⅞	73⅛	73½
December	76⅝	76⅞	75⅝	75⅝
May	79½	79 11-16	78¾	78¾
Corn—				
September	....	....	....	38
December	....	....	....	35½
May	....	....	....	35
Lard—				
September	....	....	....	$5.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71¼	72¼	70⅞	71⅝
December	71⅝	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝
May	74¼	74 9-16	73⅝	73⅝
Corn—				
September	31⅝	32½	31⅝	31⅝
December	28⅝	28 13-16	28½	28½
May	29⅝	29¾	29⅝	29½
Oats—				
September	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼
December	20 15-16	21	20⅝	20⅞
May	22⅜	22½	22 5-16	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market made a comfortable start toward a higher level, but soon turned easier and closed lower than yesterday. Opening steady at an advance of ¼c, the market here further improved ¼c and ruled firm and fairly active on an advance of ⅛@⅜d in English cables, some foreign buying, reported liberal acceptances, and an advance in consols, the latter taken as an indication that the South African troubles were in a fair way to be settled. For a time speculation looked as if it would broaden. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 74⅜c, spot; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 70¼c, spot; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¼c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80¾c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—Close—Wheat, in store; No. 1 Northern, September, 66⅝c; December, 67¾c; May, 70c; September, old, 69¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 70¾@70¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69¾c@67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾@64¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70c; September, 70c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67½c; September, 67½c; December, 67¾c; May, 71¼c; No. 2 Northern, 65c; No. 3 Spring, 61½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 69@71c. Rye higher; No. 1, 57½c. Barley higher; No. 2, 45½c; sample, 40@45½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 38¼c, elevator, 38¾c, delivered, and 39½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 23¼c; No. 3 oats, 25¾c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; track mixed, 26@28c; track white, 27@33c; No. 2 white, clips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Eastern, 65c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64c, spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45@50c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.05; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; rye, fair to good, $3.10@$3.80; choice to fancy, $3.85@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 74@76c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15@$15.75; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$17.50, latter white; fine, $14.75@$15; middlings, $16@$17.50; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $16.50; bulk, oilmeal, $25@$26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 14.—Flour in good demand; first patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clears, $2.80@$2.90; second clears, $2.30@$2.35; market firm at the advance. Bran, $10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS, $25.50@$26.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾@6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 7@7½c; 10-lb, 6¾c; 12-lb, 5¾c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders dull; quoted 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c; Western greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 9½c; city greens, 9½c. TALLOW—City, 4 11-16c; country, 4¾c. LARD, $5.65; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $5.05; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 6¾@6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—Beef—Extra India mess strong, 62s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 43s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Bacon steady; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 26s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 72s. Cheese—American finest white, 52s 6d; American finest colored, 53s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 24s 6d; Australian, in London, 26s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, October, 15s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 35s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¾d. Linseed oil, 22s 9d.

COFFEE.—Neither professionals nor the speculative public manifested enthusiasm in yesterday's market for coffee futures. The bulk of the business done represented a "squaring up" of old accounts, owing to absence of incentive to launch new ventures. The opening was steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, and while the market showed a disposition to sag, the scope of variations for the entire session was only a matter of 5 points. The close was steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.15@4.20
October	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.15@4.20
November	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.15@4.20
December	....	....	....	4.40@4.45
January	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.45@4.55
February	....	....	....	4.50@4.60
March	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60@4.65
April	....	....	....	4.65@4.70
May	....	....	....	4.70@4.75
June	....	....	....	4.75@4.80
July	....	....	....	4.80@4.85
August	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 5s 80; Receipts, 46,000 bags; stock, 1,172,000 bags. Hamburg coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net ¼ pfennig higher to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 13,000 bags. Havre coffee market opened irregular; December unchanged, others ¼f lower; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M., barely steady, unchanged; closed at net unchanged prices to ¼f lower; total sales, 13,000 bags. January, 31.50; February, 31.75; March, 32.00; April, 32.25; May, 32.50; June, 32.75; July, 33.00; August, 33.25; September, 31.00; October, 31.00; November, 31.25; December, 31.50. Rio coffee market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 6@200 reis exchange, 7 23-32d; receipts, 18,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 20,000 bags; stock, 368,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern No. 2 soft, $19.50; steel rails, $33; pig iron warrants, $17; lake copper ingot, $18.50; tin, $32.75; exchange lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.60.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $8.65, and in bulk, $6.15; Philadelphia, bbls, $.60, and in bulk, $6.10; refined cases New York, $9.90; crude naphtha cargoes, $10.50; deodorized, $11. Cottonseed oil, prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29c; prime white, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 60c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, bbls, $4.25@$4.50; spirits of turpentine, 48@48½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.25@$1.27½; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50@$1.55; H, $1.60@$1.65; I, $1.70@$1.75; K, $1.85@$1.90; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.45@$3.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 44¾c; resin, quoted at $1.20@$1.25 for A, B, C, D, E, 95c; F, $1; G, $1.10; H, $1.20; I, $1.25; K, $1.30; M, $1.65; N, $2; W G, $2.50; W W, $3.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 44½@45c; resin, 90@95c; crude turpentine, unchanged; tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 14.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1267.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES ANDRUSS, individually and as partner of the firm known as A. A. Andruss & Son, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Andruss, individually and as partner of the firm known as A. A. Andruss & Son, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 12, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BOAZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles H. Boaz of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July, A. D., 1899 the said Charles H. Boaz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL GLASSMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael Glassman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Michael Glassman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LEIGHTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles W. Leighton of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Charles W. Leighton was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD MAHON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Bernard Mahon of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Bernard Mahon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TERENCE MEENAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Terence Meenan of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June A. D., 1899, the said Terence Meenan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,458.

To the creditors of Joseph Weinstein, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Weinstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM A. THACHER, Bankrupt. No. 1,343.

Notice is hereby give that William A. Thacher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMILIE PREUSSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emilie Preusse of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of June, A. D., 1899, the said Emilie Preusse was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,458.

To the creditors of Joseph Weinstein, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Weinstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUZE, MARGARET.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harleston Brown, Jr., Harry D. Brown, Walter J. Brown, Annie H. Brown, Daisy Brown, James S. Deas, Adele Fountaine, Fanny Deas, Alice English, Mary Portis, Daniel E. Huger, Isabella M. H. Warley, Emma M. H. Froet, Edmund D. Huger, Charles L. Huger, Ruth D. Huger, Serena D. Murphy, Meta D. Huger, Mary S. Brown, and William E. Huger, heirs and next of kin of MARGARET AUZE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Meta D. Huger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Auze, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
au25-1aw6wF

BROSNAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BROSNAN, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Rastus S. Ransom, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1899. FRANCIS X. BROSNAN, Executor; MARY T. BROSNAN, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh24-1aw6mF

CLIFFORD, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Joseph Clifford, Thomas Patrick Clifford, Clara Agatha Clifford, and Mary Ann Nowland, next of kin of MARY CLIFFORD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Bell of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Clifford, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s1-1aw6wF

DUNDON, ARTHUR H.—In pursuance of an order of Ho... Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR H. DUNDON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eldridge & Hall, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1899. EVA B. DUNDON, Executrix. ELDRIDGE & HALL, Attorneys for Executrix, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City ap7-1aw6mF

GADE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 349 Broome Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM F. GADE, Executor. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mF

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors. STEDMAN & LARKIN, 57 Nassau Street, N. Y., EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y., Attorneys for Executors.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mF

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

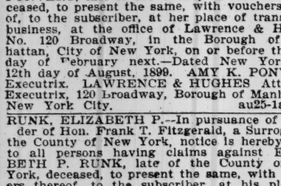
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fox Street, distant three hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.72) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence eastwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot, (18.75 ft.,) thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,650 Fox Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and 12-100 dollars, ($6,814.12,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty-nine and 08-100 dollars, ($389.08,) and interest from the 26th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and forty-nine and 14-100 dollars ($349.14) and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
s7-2aw8wTh&F&s26&28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

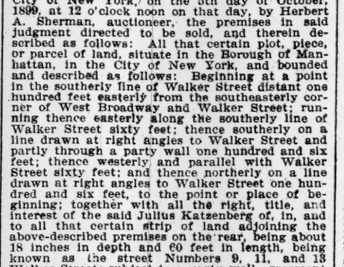
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against JULIUS KATZENBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Walker Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of West Broadway and Walker Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Walker Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street and parallel with West Broadway one hundred and six feet; thence westerly and parallel with Walker Street sixty feet; and thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street one hundred and six feet, to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the said Julius Katzenberg of, in, and to all that certain strip of land adjoining the above-described premises on the rear, being about 14 inches in depth and 60 feet in length, being known as the street Numbers 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street; subject to a party wall agreement recorded in Liber 2,231 of Conveyances, Pages 115 and 116, respectively; together with all machinery on said premises belonging to the said Julius Katzenberg.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $141,259.94, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $400.12, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,886.24 and interest.

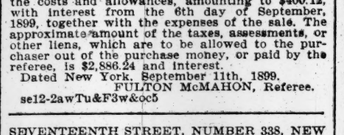
Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.
se12-2awTu&F3w&oc5

SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 338, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventeenth Street between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet eastwardly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street; the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.



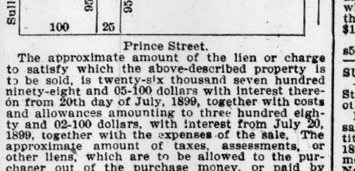
WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 130 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
au30-2aw8wW&F&se21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. McKEOWN, (formerly Catharine E. Moore,) and others, defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene T. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 224, Register's office, New York County, and being also known as the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-six thousand seven hundred ninety-eight and 08-100 dollars with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 02-100 dollars, with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred eighty-one and 58-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

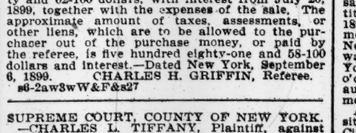
CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
s6-2aw3wW&F&s27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. GRAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated July 18, 1899, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Morris Heights, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, also called Powell Place, distant sixty feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line with the westerly line of Cedar Avenue, also called Riverview Terrace, and running thence southerly, parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place,) twenty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Cedar Avenue, (Riverview Terrace,) ninety-eight feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Powell Place,) and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street (Powell Place) twenty feet to the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly side walls of said building being party walls; together with all right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in and to the land in One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, opposite said premises to the middle line of said street.

Dated August 31, 1899. JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York City.
178th St., (Powell Place.)



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are sold is $3,474.92. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $80, besides interest.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
s1-2aw8wF&S&s22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT GOETTMANN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against SOPHIE D. BOTTOMLEY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Walker Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of West Broadway and Walker Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Walker Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street and parallel with West Broadway one hundred and six feet; thence westerly and parallel with Walker Street sixty feet; and thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to Walker Street one hundred and six feet, to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the said Julius Katzenberg of, in, and to all that certain strip of land adjoining the above-described premises on the rear, being about 14 inches in depth and 60 feet in length, being known as the street Numbers 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street; subject to a party wall agreement recorded in Liber 2,231 of Conveyances, Pages 115 and 116, respectively; together with all machinery on said premises belonging to the said Julius Katzenberg.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $141,259.94, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $400.12, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,886.24 and interest.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1899.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.
se12-2awTu&F3w&oc5

SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 338, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventeenth Street between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet eastwardly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street; the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 130 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
au30-2aw8wW&F&se21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. McKEOWN, (formerly Catharine E. Moore,) and others, defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the buildings

MR. VANDERBILT'S MEMORY

Honored by the Foremost Railroad Men and Financiers.

THE TRIBUTES OF FRIENDS

Details for the Funeral, Which Will Be Held To-day, Completed—Service at the House.

Nearly twoscore men eminent in railroad and financial affairs assembled in the Directors' room at the Grand Central Station yesterday forenoon to do honor to the memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt. It was a joint meeting of the Presidents and Directors of all of the railroads in the Vanderbilt system and on no previous occasion have so many of the leading men in that great system met together. Melville E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" Railroad, was the only one of the Vanderbilt Presidents absent. He sent a message from Maine regretting his inability to be present.

J. Pierpont Morgan presided over the meeting and E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central, acted as secretary. Chauncey M. Depew, D. O. Mills, and Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, were designated a committee to prepare memorial resolutions. Besides Mr. Hughitt the railroad Presidents in attendance were: S. R. Callaway of the New York Central; W. H. Newman of the Lake Shore; H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central; W. H. Canniff of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and William Bliss of the Boston and Albany. Among the other officers and Directors present were: Charles C. Clarke and Horace J. Hayden, Vice Presidents, New York Central; J. D. Layng, Vice President, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; M. L. Sykes, Vice President, Chicago and Northwestern; Charles F. Cox, Treasurer, "Big Four and the "Nickel Plate"; Samuel Babcock, George Bowdoin, James Stillman, Alfred Van Santvoord, F. F. Freeman, N. B. Fairbanks of Chicago; James C. Fargo, President of the American Express Company; Charles M. Reed of Erie; James M. Schoonmaker of Pittsburg; Ashley Pond of Detroit, and George T. Bliss.

A MEMORIAL MINUTE.

Mr. Depew, on behalf of the special committee, presented the following memorial minute, which was adopted and directed to be entered upon the records of each of the companies:

Cornelius Vanderbilt was a fine type of American manhood. Knowing the fortune which he would inherit, he accepted and filled the places in business offices and banks which his father secured for him as if his career and success were wholly dependent upon his own exertions. He thus learned from practical experience under exacting employers and in minor positions the difficulties and discouragements of young men struggling for pay and promotion. It made him in after years exceedingly thoughtful and considerate of his working forces. He never asked as much of others as he had willingly done himself in those trial periods of his life. Before he came into his fortune he was a trained and able man of affairs and demonstrated those qualities of sensitive honor and efficient industry which are the sureties of success.

The characteristic of his work was conscientious thoroughness. He had to be satisfied that the thing was clearly right before he would lend his influence or money no matter how alluring the prospects of profits. He worked while others played and overcame difficulties of detail generally left to assistants. Temporary failures might discourage others but they energized his efforts.

His relations with the executive staff and heads of departments made work a pleasure for these officials and won their best exertions and loyal service. Many are now holding high positions whom he recognized as young men of promise, watched with solicitude, and promoted. His confidence was unbounded in those whom he trusted. The men who were the longest and most closely associated with him will cherish as their choicest memories many striking evidences of his unquestioning faith in their integrity and intelligence.

When he accepted a place as a Director or Trustee for business, education, charity, or the Church, he felt committed to give to it careful consideration and financial assistance. Serious large risks and the advancing of large sums of money were often the penalties of the positions he had assumed. His business career is rich with enterprises he saved from bankruptcy and organizations and individuals he sustained until they were successful.

He gave most generously, and his gifts covered a wide field. Few donors ever did so much good with an equal amount of money. He knew the wastefulness and wickedness of indiscriminate doles. His sensitive conscientiousness, methodical methods, careful investigation and rigid accounting were observed in his relations with benevolent organizations and charitable efforts. He felt that he was the trustee of his great wealth and responsible for its use to God and his fellow-men.

SACRIFICED MUCH FOR OTHERS.

He sacrificed ease and coveted recreation to promote the welfare of humanity, and wore out his strength and impaired his health by his labors in the many benevolent enterprises with which he was connected, and in seeking the most effective methods for distributing the money he gave annually in public and private charity. His courage was manifest in other than business ways. He believed it to be the supreme duty of every citizen to take part in public affairs. He always registered and voted. While generally acting with the party of his choice, he would not support a candidate he thought unworthy. The reform movements which were organized during his life found in him a cordial and efficient support.

He was an earnest Christian and his greatest enjoyment was in the work of the Church. The Sabbath services, the activity at the parish house, the welfare of his pastor, the enlargement of the sanctuary, and the broader efforts of the theological schools and the domestic and foreign missions were to him matters of pleasurable and absorbing interest. A quarter of a century ago a locomotive engineer outlined to him the scheme for houses for railroad men where recreation, reading, instruction, and the comfort of a club might be had with the financial assistance of the railway companies, and the employes kept from the temptations and evils of saloons and pool rooms. Having after careful investigation approved the work, he went into it with his accustomed energy and generosity. His high sense of duty recognized that Providence had devolved upon him a great responsibility. The success of the undertaking is the best testimonial of the care and conscientiousness with which he discharged the trust. The beautiful clubhouse which he erected near the Grand Central Station and gave to the men, the hundreds of buildings devoted to this beneficent purpose on most of the railroads of the country, the increasing usefulness and manifold blessings of these opportunities for self-help among the railroad employes will be a perpetual memorial to the efforts of Cornelius Vanderbilt for the welfare of his comrades in every branch of the railway service.

His rightmindedness, his wonderful consideration for others, his lovable disposition and his quick sympathies bound his friends to him by most affectionate ties. In his domestic relations he was a model son, husband, and father. The world has seldom held and rarely lost so good and useful a man in all the relations of life as our late associate and friend.

The meeting directed that a copy of this memorial be transmitted to the family with an expression of profound official and individual sympathy.

By order of President Callaway the following notice was posted in the New York Central offices yesterday:

"Out of respect for the memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt the offices in the Grand Central Station will be closed until 12 o'clock noon on Friday."

The body of Cornelius Vanderbilt will be placed in a coffin this morning. It has been lying on the bed in which he died, and yesterday it was partly covered with roses. There were several beautiful floral pieces sent to the Vanderbilt mansion by intimate friends of the family. Mrs. Almeric Paget sent a large quantity of Catalyea orchids, American Beauty roses, and lilies of the valley.

Several persons called at the Vanderbilt residence during the day, but a large proportion of them simply left cards. Many additional telegrams and letters of condolence were received. Up to last evening no word had been received from Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who is believed to be in China.

THE FUNERAL TO-DAY.

All of the details for the funeral services were completed yesterday. The Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's, will conduct a short service of prayer for the members of the family only at the house soon after 9 o'clock this morning. The body will then be taken to the church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and at 10 o'clock the public services will begin. Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate. Two of the selections to be sung by the choir are "Lord Let Me Know My End" and "I Heard a Voice from Heaven." After the church service the funeral party will proceed by special boat and special train directly to New Dorp, S. I., where the body of the dead millionaire will be laid in the Vanderbilt Mausoleum.

Members of the several Boards of Trustees and Managers to which Cornelius Vanderbilt belonged will meet at the Railway Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, at 9:15 o'clock this morning, and will march to the church in a body. Some of the organizations to be represented are: The Young Men's Christian Association, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, St. Luke's Hospital, Lincoln Bank, American Geographical Society, Protestant Episcopal Board of Domestic Missions, St. Nicholas Society, and the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.

Word was received yesterday that Alfred G. Vanderbilt had been located in the interior of China. Senator Depew said last night that it was improbable that the young man would come home as it would take him weeks to reach here.

Senator Depew recalled, last evening, a recent instance of Cornelius Vanderbilt's kindly and benevolent disposition: "About two weeks ago," said Mr. Depew, "I received a letter from a gentleman telling me of a peculiar but very laudable wish of a widow and asking if I did not think that the circumstances would appeal to Mr. Vanderbilt. I had never seen the lady, but I knew something about her, and Mr. Vanderbilt knew of her also. I took the letter to him in Newport. On the morning after I had given him the letter he stopped at my residence and in the course of conversation said: 'By the way, Chauncey, how much do you think that lady would require to carry out her wish?'

"I told Mr. Vanderbilt that she might possibly accomplish what she desired for $600, but I thought that $1,000 would fully cover all contingencies. Mr. Vanderbilt said nothing more on that subject, but the next day I received a check drawn to my order, for $1,000, to be given to the widow. This is but a sample of the benevolent deeds that Mr. Vanderbilt was continually doing."

COTTAGERS LEAVE NEWPORT.

Numbers of Mr. Vanderbilt's Friends to Attend the Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—More than fifty of the cottagers went to New York to-day for the purpose of attending the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt in that city to-morrow, while others started this evening. Bellevue Avenue this afternoon looked more like early May than the middle of September, owing to the departure of so many of the cottagers. Many of the orders for floral tributes for Mr. Vanderbilt were canceled because of the family's request that flowers be omitted.

On the afternoon boat of the Wickford Line Bishop Potter, with H. A. C. Taylor, W. Watts Sherman, John Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Barger, E. R. Wharton, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Miss Paulding, and others, left here to attend the funeral.

During the day all the servants of the Breakers, the stables, and the people employed at Oakland Farm, in Portsmouth, went to New York for the funeral.

The Vestry of Trinity Church will meet on Monday evening, and at that time appropriate action relative to Mr. Vanderbilt's death will be taken.

CHURCH SPLIT IN JERSEY CITY.

Society of the Tabernacle an Offshoot of the Congregational Church.

The First Congregational Church of Jersey City, which maintains two places of worship, one known as the Tabernacle, the other as the Boyd Avenue Church, with the Rev. John L. Scudder as pastor of both, has taken another step in the much-discussed separation. It was agreed among the members some time ago that when the people who attended the Tabernacle asked for a division it should be granted.

A petition to this effect was prepared and signed at a meeting of the Tabernacle parish, held on Wednesday evening. The name decided upon is The Society of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, Jersey City. It will have a pastor, the usual officers, and be governed by the manual and rules of the First Congregational Church. The Trustees, when elected, are empowered by a resolution accompanying the petition, to arrange for leasing the Tabernacle. The committee in charge of the matter will confer with Pastor Scudder and the officers of the Boyd Avenue Church and lay the result before the Tabernacle congregation at a meeting to be called when the preliminaries are arranged.

loans go at 4½ to 5 per cent. to the best

ASK MAYOR FAGAN'S ARREST.

Publishers of a Hoboken Newspaper Claim He Libeled Them.

John R. Havens, Jr., and John J. Breen, publishers of The Republican, a weekly newspaper printed in Hoboken, N. J., yesterday applied to Acting Recorder Laverty for a warrant for the arrest of Mayor Lawrence Fagan on a charge of criminal libel. The application was returned to counsel for complainants with the remark by the Acting Recorder that he "would take the matter into consideration." One of the reasons why Mr. Laverty declined to act is that he and Mayor Fagan have not been on speaking terms for a year or more.

It is understood that the charge grew out of the charter election. At that time the newspaper opposed Mayor Fagan's re-election, and he has since expressed his opinion of The Republican very freely. Mayor Fagan declined to talk of the matter yesterday, except to say that he hoped Messrs. Havens and Breen would succeed in getting the matter before the Grand Jury. He would like to have the matter fully investigated.

As to what constituted the libel, that did not appear in the proceedings, and Messrs. Havens and Breen said they would prefer not to make any statement at present.

LEGAL NOTES.

FATHER'S CLAIM TO A MINOR'S WAGES.—A suit in the nature of a creditor's bill was brought by John H. Watson, in the Supreme Court, in Essex County, by which, as judgment creditor of Elijah S. Kemp, he sought to enforce his judgment out of lands the title to which were in Kemp's wife, Lucretia Kemp. Mr. Watson claimed that the consideration for these lands was furnished by the husband, with the intent to place it beyond the reach of creditors. The trial court found that the money was paid by Mrs. Kemp and was furnished to her by her minor son, from his gains and earnings while boarding with his parents without charge for board and working as clerk and stenographer. The Third Appellate Division, affirming judgment given in favor of Mrs. Kemp dismissing the action, held, by Justice Landon, that where, as in this case, the father of a minor child who resided with its parents neglected to serve upon the child's employer a notice that he claimed the child's wages the title to such wages vested in the child, and when the child, as here, without objection upon the part of his father paid the wages to his mother, the latter obtained a valid title thereto. The court also held that the father of the minor obtained no title to money acquired by the minor in the purchase and sale of property at a profit.

***

CLAIMS AGAINST NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald sued the City of New York to enforce a liability for a claim arising out of services rendered by him in making an examination of the mental condition of Bailer Decker, indicted for murder, and reporting the results to the District Attorney of Richmond County. The value of the services was not disputed, but it was claimed that the bill was never presented for payment to the Controller, as required by the charter. The Second Appellate Division, on the city's appeal from judgment for the plaintiff, held that the presentation of the claim, in accordance with the Controller's direction, to the Auditor of the Borough of Richmond, in which it arose, who, it was contemplated, would, after passing upon the claim, transmit it to the Controller, constituted a sufficient compliance with the provision of the charter that no action should be brought upon such a claim before the expiration of thirty days after its presentation to the Controller. The claimant's right was held not to be affected by the fact that the Auditor did not transmit the claim to the Controller until after thirty days after its presentation. The duty of auditing the bill in this case, the Court held, was not imposed upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by Section 1,853 of the charter.

***

DAMAGES BY THE SPREAD OF A FIRE.—Mary Herman recovered judgement in the County Court of Westchester County, in an action against Emma O. Sarles, to recover damages resulting from a fire which was negligently started on the latter's land and communicated to Mrs. Herman's barn. Evidence given on the trial of a declaration, made after the fire, by Andrew Sarles, who started it by setting fire to the grass in the field, concerning a direction given by Mrs. Sarles about starting the fire, was held by the Second Appellate Division to be incompetent to prove the fact; and that tribunal, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, directed a reversal of the judgment. It was shown that Andrew Sarles did the work upon the farm for himself as tenant of the defendant, and, in corroboration of this fact, a written agreement was produced, executed by him and defendant, which established the relation of landlord and tenant, the term of which tenancy had begun and was in existence at the time of the fire.

Sunday Times—Three Cents.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

Usually there is one general style to which all Derbys conform.

This season there are three radically different styles.

1st. Almost square.

2nd. Low-crowned with broad flattish brim.

3rd. Curling brim snug to the crown.

$3 here, buys any one of the three; $3 here, buys as good as can be made—we guarantee it.

Just as good suits, overcoats, shoes and furnishings, whether for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE DEWEY PARADE ROUTE

Protest of Citizens May Kill the Broadway Plan.

SOUSA'S OFFER OF HIS BAND

Frank Damrosch Wants Space for a Chorus of 2,500 Children—More Military Commands Coming.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Executive Committee will meet to-day and decide, once for all, what shall be the route of the land parade on Sept. 30. Major Gen. Roe, the Chairman of the Committee on Land Parade, and Gen. Howard Carroll believe that they can induce the Committee to abandon the Broadway plan in favor of Fifth Avenue, but Lewis Nixon, at whose suggestion the Broadway route was adopted, will make a fight against any further change. Mr. Nixon believes that if the route is again changed an injustice will be done to persons who hold or rent property along Broadway and who have made arrangements to entertain their employes and friends. The matter will be thoroughly discussed at all events, and from conversations had with members of the Committee on Plan and Scope it is evident that the public protests against the Broadway plan, as well as the objections raised by military men, have had some weight and that the parade will move down Fifth Avenue and not reach Washington Square by the devious and circuitous route adopted last week.

The Committee on Music was deeply gratified yesterday by the receipt of a letter from Everett R. Reynolds, the manager of Sousa's Band, offering the services of Mr. Sousa and his band to lead the Olympia's battalion of sailors and marines, without cost of any kind to the committee.

MR. SOUSA'S OFFER.

In his letter Mr. Reynolds said:

"In making this offer Mr. Sousa is moved by patriotic impulse, believing that no municipality State, or individual can too strongly express pride and appreciation in the heroic achievements which the great sea fighter has won for his country and the renown of the American Navy. It is needless to add that in all this land there is no more ardent admirer of the Admiral than Mr. Sousa, and no one takes greater pride in doing him honor.

"It is proper that I should state that I am enabled to make this offer on behalf of Mr. Sousa through the courtesy of the management of the National Export Exhibition of Philadelphia, who have kindly consented to release him for this purpose from his contract to play in Philadelphia on that day."

The offer will be accepted to-day.

From present indications, Gen. Roe's estimate that there will be 30,000 troops in the parade appears to be too conservative. Every day Gen. Roe receives requests for places in the line, and although many of these have conditions attached to them, it is apparent that there are many military organizations all over the country which are considering the advisability of taking part in the ceremonies.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, President of the Department of Health, yesterday wrote this letter to Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, in regard to the establishment of an emergency and ambulance service to care for persons who may be injured or fall ill during the parade:

"The experiences of the Grant and centennial parades in the City of New York go to show that a much larger number of people will visit the city than on either of the two occasions referred to. I believe it is the duty of this department to assist in giving protection to the citizens of New York, to the visitors, and to the participants in the contemplated display, as it is to honor the great hero for whom the display is intended. This department, therefore, places at the disposal of the committee appointed by his Honor the Mayor 200 physicians and surgeons for the protection of the life and limbs of the residents of the city as well as the visitors.

"On a computation being made, we have discovered there are about 136 blocks, or a little over, to be covered. If your committee would locate stations at the reviewing stand as well as on the line of march and let those stations be designated by a red cross, with the words 'Department of Health' on the guidon, the people would very quickly learn the location of one or more physicians at each of the points indicated by this guidon. I propose, if your committee acts, that each of the physicians and surgeons detailed above shall be supplied with all necessary appliances to meet any sudden emergency that may arise. Care will have to be taken, if your committee approves of this suggestion, that proper accommodations be provided by the committee for the surgeons and physicians so detailed, and if the committee desires information on the detailing of these officers, if they will notify me or appoint a committee from their body, the two chief sanitary officers of this department will meet them and consult as to devising some means of protecting the lives and limbs of our own citizens as well as of those who visit us.

"I would further suggest that if the land parade is held on a separate day the detail of physicians can be made for the sea parade on the day designated for that purpose."

THE CHORUS OF CHILDREN.

At the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee to-day Frank Damrosch, who is preparing the school childrens' chorus which will sing during the ceremonies at the City Hall, will ask for a platform large enough to accommodate 2,500 little ones. As at present arranged, provision will be made for only half this number, and Mr. Damrosch feels that a chorus of 1,200 will not be heavy enough in volume to give a good effect. School Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien, who is on the Committee on Music, agrees with Mr. Damrosch and will urge that his amendment be adopted.

Declinations of the invitations to participate in the reception have been received from Secretary Hay of the State Department, Secretary Root of the War Department, and Postmaster General Smith. All expressed their regrets at their inability to be present, which was due, they all said, to urgent official business. Gov. James A. Mount of Indiana has likewise declined to come here. Acceptances were received yesterday from Gov. Heber M. Wells of Utah, Gov. D. L. Russell of North Carolina, and Gov. G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia, all of whom will be accompanied by their official staffs. Gov. George E. Lounsbury of Connecticut, in accepting the invitation, wrote that his military staff and State officers would be present, and that they would have as an escort the Second Regiment, one section each of the Signal Corps and the Machine Gun Battery, the Naval Battalion, and two companies of the Governor's Foot Guards.

College men have taken great interest in the reception to Admiral Dewey, and they purpose having a celebration of their own on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 30. Bruce G. Phillips, the Secretary of the Association of Students, called on Mr. Foster yesterday, and said that he expected to have at least 5,000 men in line. The students, in caps and gowns, and carrying banners and appropriate emblems, will march down Fifth Avenue from fifty-eighth Street to Washington Square, and will pass in review before Admiral Dewey, who will then be in the Waldorf-Astoria. The students will ask the Committee on Plan and Scope for an appropriation to pay for bands.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired,) who will command the Grand Army of the Republic in the parade, has opened headquarters at Room No. 6, 177 Broadway, and has appointed Col. Henry H. Adams as his Adjutant General.

The Plan and Scope Committee has decided to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to send enough men to form a regiment in the land parade. It is expected that about twenty men will be present from each of the Grand Army posts in the five boroughs, making all told about 1,500 men. The Commander of the army, as well as a number of Department Commanders, will be present and will act as officers with the Department Commander of this State.

Among those who have been invited to take part in the ceremonies are Capts. Wilds, Dyer, Coghlan, Walker, and Woods, who commanded ships in the squadron with which Admiral Dewey defeated Montojo at Manila. No responses have been received from any of these officers, but it is expected that they will, if possible, be present.

PROGRESS OF THE ARCH.

First Piece of the Work of the Sculptors, the Porter Statue, Placed in Position.

The second part of the work of constructing the Dewey triumphal arch was begun yesterday. A derrick was placed in position on the completed wooden structure on Wednesday, and early yesterday morning the first piece of the work of the sculptors and modelers was hoisted to its place. This was one of the eight great figures of American naval heroes, which are to stand at the front and back of the attic of the arch. It was the statue of Admiral Porter by J. J. Boyle, the Philadelphia sculptor, which has already been referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES as one of the most successful of the details of the arch.

This great mass of "staff," built on the flimsiest of foundations, was moved over from the studio in the Madison Square Garden without a hitch, and the men in charge of the derrick placed it in position on the north side of the structure also without mishap. Viewed from the street, the figure gains considerably in effect, and if all the statues and groups prove to be as carefully designed with reference to their location the arch will be even more successful from an artistic point of view than has been expected.

Work was also begun yesterday on the foundation for J. Q. A. Ward's immense Victory and quadriga, which are to crown the structure. The figure of Victory has been completed by the modelers at the Garden, and the heads of the horses are also being executed there. But it would be impossible, even were it advisable, to model the multifarious details of chariot, marine objects, and waves anywhere but on the arch itself, and a wooden framework on which these will be built up was constructed yesterday. The top of the arch will therefore be from now on one of the most interesting parts of the work to the multitude of lookers-on who crowd the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. The men directing the derrick, the modelers of the group, and probably Mr. Ward and other sculptors will all be busy seventy-five feet above the ground in full view of the spectators, who will be able to see almost as much of the usually hidden mysteries of the sculptor's craft as the few privileged visitors to the cellars of the Madison Square Garden.

The arch is far more advanced on the north than on the south side, which is also the case with regard to the colonnade. Indeed, many of the pillars composing the latter are now completed, and await only the figures which will surmount them. The workmen began incasing the pillars of the colonnade south of the arch yesterday morning.

The finest view of the completed arch and colonnade will undoubtedly be from lower Fifth Avenue. Even now, seen from the avenue below Twenty-second Street, the structure appears of immense size, and when, in place of the patchwork of wood and dark cloths which cover the staff, the whole is seen in the dazzlingly pure white chosen by the sculptors, it will be far and away the most imposing object south of Central Park.

No change will be made in the arrangements determined upon on Wednesday night for the illumination of the arch. It is hoped that the number and strength of the reflector, calcium, and electric lights which will be concentrated upon it from surrounding buildings will not only bring out every detail perfectly, but will also be sufficient to minimize the effect of the multitudinous illuminated advertisements which are a feature of the neighborhood. Some of the sculptors connected with the designing of the arch recently expressed the fear that these advertisements would considerably affect the appearance of their work. One enormous arrangement in particular, at the top of a building immediately behind the arch, is viewed with considerable disgust, and, in default of the power to have it removed, the sculptors and mural painters have done what lay in their power to make its effect inocuous—in an artistic sense.

Friday & Saturday.

Exceptional Values in

Shoe Dept.

Misses' & Children's Box Calf & Kid Button Boots,
Sizes 8 to 11, $1.50.
" 11½ " 2, $1.85.

Kid Lace & Button Boots,
hand welted soles,
Sizes 8 to 11, $1.85.
" 11½ " 2, $2.25.

Little Gents' Box Calf Lace Boots,
Sizes 8½ to 11, $1.65.
" 11½ " 2, $2.25.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A YACHT CLUB SQUADRON.

Secretary Oddie Takes Action on Sub-Committee's Circular.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club has sent the following to members of the club:

New York, Sept. 7, 1899.

Dear Sir: At the request of the Commodore I inclose a copy of a circular from the sub-committee of the Committee on the Dewey Reception relative to the participation of steam yachts in the naval parade, which is to be reviewed by the Olympia. In order that the requisite formation may be furnished the sub-committee, you are requested to notify this office at your earliest convenience whether it is your intention to have your yacht present on this occasion. I need not add that the Commodore hopes that a large and representative number of steam yachts of the club will be present. Respectfully,

J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.

The inclosed circular, which was sent to the Secretaries of all yacht clubs in this neighborhood, is as follows:

Sept. 1, 1899.

Dear Sir: It is the desire of the Dewey Committee, of which we are the authorized subcommittee, to communicate on this subject that in forming the naval parade which is to be reviewed by the Olympia a squadron be formed of steam yachts which squadron will have the right of the line.

In furtherance of this plan, and to insure ease and certainty of manouvring, it is suggested that all steam yachts intending to participate in this parade report through the senior officer of their club to the flag officer of the senior yacht club present, all the yachts to be under control of said flag officer during the passing in review.

The committee will use every available means to prevent the formation being broken in upon, and intend dividing the reviewing column into three squadrons:

The first consisting of all steam yachts which signify the intention of joining, as stated above.

Second, large steamers and steamboats.

Third, tugs, harbor craft, and yachts unattached. Very respectfully yours,

FREDERICK T. ADAMS,
J. C. FREMONT,
Sub-Committee.

NEW JERSEY'S REPRESENTATION.

Senator Sewell Discusses Details with Brig. Gen. Wanser.

United States Senator William J. Sewell, who is also Major General of the New Jersey National Guard, visited Jersey City to confer with Brig. Gen. P. F. Wanser in relation to the part the New Jersey militia will take in the Dewey parade. It was decided that Gen. Wanser should issue the necessary orders as soon as the line of march is determined.

New Jersey will be represented by the First and Fourth Regiments, Battery A, and the East and West Battalions of the Naval Militia. Gen. Wanser will be in command.

Silver Service for the Olympia Here.

The silver service that is to be presented on behalf of the people of the State of Washington to Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia upon the arrival of that famous vessel in this port has arrived in Brooklyn, and is stored in the vaults of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, where, during the war with Spain, the silver plate of the warships Texas, Chicago, San Francisco, Brooklyn, and other vessels was kept for safety.

WASHINGTON TO USE RED FIRE.

Plans for the Dewey Reception Include Fireworks in Abundance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The plans for the decoration and illumination of the city when Admiral Dewey arrives are based chiefly on red fire. The arrangement is to have 200 men in sailor costume stationed along the line of the parade to burn torches of red fire, and there will be batteries along the line which will throw tri-colored stars from either side of the street in such a manner as to form a continuous arch of fire. Aerial fireworks will be freely set off, and the dome of the Capitol will be illuminated. Fairy lamps will be used along the line of march to bring out the outlines of the public buildings.

The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads have entered into an agreement to charge but a single fare for a round-trip ticket from Pittsburg or Philadelphia to Washington. Other reductions will be made.

Georgia Militia for Dewey's Welcome.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—Col. A. R. Lawton of Savannah was to-day appointed by Gov. Candler to take command of the Georgia militia which goes to New York to take part in the reception to Admiral Dewey. About twelve companies will go from Georgia. The Atlanta companies are practicing nightly in front of the Grady Monument, to the delight of thousands of people. A large amount of money has been subscribed, and when the battalion starts East it will be in the best of style.

Dewey's Son May Not Be Present.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—George W. Dewey, the son of the Admiral, is in Cincinnati after orders from the large dry goods houses. In conversation with a city official to-day he said he had not yet made preparations to attend the reception to be given his father on his arrival in New York.

To Represent Postmaster General.

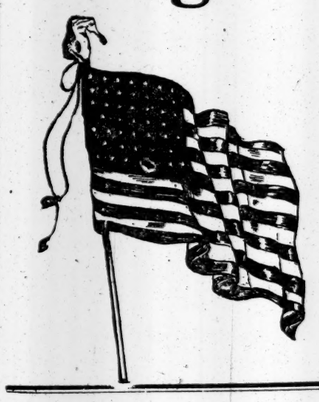
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has been designated by the Postmaster General to represent the Post Office Department on the Reception Committee appointed to meet Admiral Dewey in New York.

Pastor Called to Jersey City.

The Rev. J. Madison Hare, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Burlington, N. J., has accepted a call to the Parmley Memorial Baptist Church, Jersey City, the pulpit of which has been vacant for nearly a year. Mr. Hare was Chaplain of the First New Jersey Volunteers during the war with Spain. He will enter on his new duties on Sunday, Sept. 24.

O'Neill's.

Flags for Dewey Day!



An immense assortment of silk and all wool Bunting Flags, comprising all sizes and of the best quality only; also a complete line of

POLES, FIXTURES AND HALLIARDS.

Quality considered you can buy them cheaper here than in any other store in New York.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Monday, Sept. 18th, 1899.
AUTUMN OPENING
Ladies' Suits, Jackets and Waists.
Large assortment of both Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, perfect fitting and from newest models.
Prices are attractively low.
Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
CARVING TABLES.
Flemish Oak $7.50
Mahogany 8.50
45 West 23d Street.

FOR HEADACHE
and weak digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
has no equal.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

BLUNDER AT THE POST OFFICE.

Clerk Accused of Being Responsible for Delay in the Delivery of the Butchers' Circulars.

As the result of the statement made by Sebastian Stock, Secretary of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association, that the circulars which he had mailed Monday afternoon calling a meeting of the association for Tuesday evening, were not delivered until Wednesday morning, William T. Helm, a negro clerk employed in Postal Station G, at Broadway and Fifty-second Street, was called before Postmaster Van Cott yesterday. Charges of official negligence were preferred against Helm by Mr. Shea, Superintendent of the station. Helm asked for twenty-four hours in which to prepare his defense, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

According to Mr. Stock's story, his brother mailed about 150 circulars between 4 and 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, depositing them in the letter box at Forty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue. Mr. Stock declared yesterday that he had never made the statement that there were between 700 and 800 of the circulars. When he discovered that the members of the association did not receive the call for the meeting he made a complaint at Station G. Superintendent Shea learned upon investigation that the circulars had passed through the station, and instead of being distributed to the proper stations for delivery, were sent in a bundle to the General Post Office, which resulted in a delay of twenty-four hours. Upon learning these facts he preferred charges against Helm.

Postmaster Van Cott, after the preliminary hearing yesterday, made the following statement:

"The circulars arrived at the General Post Office in a bundle, which was in a pouch with other mail matter. Around the circulars was a strip of paper bearing the letters 'G. P. O.,' which is the usual direction placed upon matter to be sent here. Helm admits that he handled the circulars, but denies that he wrote this direction. Perhaps he will be able to explain the matter to-morrow. He has been in the service nearly six years, and has a good record, only one charge having been made against him heretofore. He was promoted last July, and is now receiving a salary of $800 a year."

Mr. Van Cott was asked if any evidence had been offered in support of the charge made by members of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association that the delay in the delivery of the circulars was due to the action of somebody in the pay of the Meat Trust.

"None whatever," he replied. "I have no official knowledge of any such charge."

RICHARD STEVENS'S CHARITY.

Will Erect a Free Bath for Hoboken's Poor.

Richard Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, his sister, have bought the lot at 90 Madison Street, in the heart of the tenement district, and are now erecting a building to be used as a free public bath. It is to be a three-story frame structure, and will be ready for use by Oct. 1.

The bathrooms for men and women will be on the two upper floors. The first floor will be used by the senior and junior clubs of the Settlement House, a charitable organization established by the late Mrs. M. B. Stevens.

JAMES W. ELWELL'S WILL.

$25,000 for Charitable Institutions in Brooklyn and Staten Island.

The will of James W. Elwell, a well-known member of the Produce Exchange, who died on Sept. 2 last, in his eightieth year, at his home, 70 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, was admitted to probate yesterday.

The will, which was made on June 11, 1890, contains charitable bequests amounting to nearly $25,000 in favor of Brooklyn and Staten Island charitable institutions. Mr. Elwell says in his will: "And I here state as my reason for not making larger bequests to the above-named societies, and for not remembering in this my last will many other worthy and deserving institutions, that the above societies and many others and individuals and religious societies have for the past fifty-two years received from me liberal and cheerful support."

The residue of the estate, the value of which is unknown, is left to the testator's daughters.

LOAD OF FURNITURE ABLAZE.

Driver Fought the Blaze with a Siphon of Seltzer Water.

A load of furniture from the house of Whalen Brothers, 221 Grand Street, Brooklyn, caught fire as it was going up Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon, probably from a live coal that dropped from an elevated road engine, and the driver, a policeman, and a dozen passers-by had a hard time to keep the entire lot of furniture from burning up. Two couches, worth about $50, and some other articles were damaged.

John Steele of 251 North Second Street, Brooklyn, was the driver. He had reached Twenty-ninth Street on his way up the avenue, when he noticed smoke coming from the truck, and got off to see what caused it. When he found that the load was afire he yelled for help.

Policeman McKay of the West Thirtieth Street Station heard him. He rushed into a saloon and got a bucket of water, which he threw upon the blaze. Steele followed him into the saloon and snatched a seltzer siphon from the counter, with which he played upon the fire, while the passers-by started to unload the truck. The blaze was quickly extinguished, and Steele returned to Brooklyn with the lo[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. JACOB LITT ..... Proprietor. To-Night THIS HOUSE RE-OPENS. WITH THE GREAT EUROPEAN SUCCESS. THE GHETTO. The Company includes: Joseph Haworth, Sydney Herbert, Emmett Corrigan, Sam Edwards, George Heath, Grace Filkins, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Bijou Fernandez, E. Paton Bobs, W. H. Pascoe.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all! NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard. Mats. Sat'ys, 2:15. Extra Mats on 30 Dewey days. THE MAN IN THE MOON! Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Vast Vaudeville. Kitty Loftus, Maggie Cline, 150 Artists. Monday, Sept. 18, (in Theatre.) American Début of MARGUERITE CORNILLE.

WALLACK'S. Last 2 Mat. Sat., 2:15. Nights Evgs 8:30. A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE. NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 18TH. Stuart Robson IN The Gadfly. Sale of seats now progressing.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. ..... at 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ..... Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S Under the Management of ..... Daniel Frohman ..... BEGINS AT 8 SHARP. E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in ..... THE KING'S MUSKETEER. ..... MATINEES THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS, 2.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS JOHN DREW IN The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:10. Mat. Saturday. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA.

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & B'way. OPENS SATURDAY EVG. SEATS READY. Charles Frohman will present HENRY MILLER IN THE ONLY WAY.

Charles Frohman's